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ARMY DAILY HAILS USTINOV VISIT, DEFENSE TIES

AU141559 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Lyubomir Mikhaylov: "Brothers in Ideas, Brother Brothers in Arms"]

[Text] Born in the remote past, sealed by the blood jointly shed by the Russian soldiers and the Bulgarian national insurrection heroes in the period of Turkish oppression, and in the battles for establishing the new Soviet Government, tested in the combat against the Hitler-fascist invaders -- Bulgarian-Soviet militant friendship is sacred and indestructible; it is a comradeship in arms between the armed defenders of two fraternal peoples, a friendship between brothers of class, blood, ideas and brothers in arms. This is why we welcome the Soviet people -- representatives of the Soviet Union's armed forces -- with so much joy and with such sincere affection.

Last week a Soviet military delegation, headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, paid an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Soviet military leaders were cordinally welcomed by the detachments and garrisons, by the workers collectives, and by the common people. During the meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and with the members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, as well as during the talks with Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and at the rally in the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy -- on all these occasions, the indestructible friendship between our two fraternal parties and peoples, between the armies of the Soviet Union and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was once more demonstrated.

It is a well-known fact that today, thanks to the adventurous and reactionary imperialist forces of the United States and NATO, the world is facing an extremely complicated and difficult international situation -- the most exacerbated one of the postwar period. These sinister forces which are by all means trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and Warsaw Pact member-countries are irresponsibly pushing mankind toward the abyss of a thermonuclear war.

In this alarming and dangerous international situation the sincere and unchanging aspiration of the USSR to restrict and stop the arms race, reduce thermonuclear arsenals, and do everything within its power to preserve worldwide peace is mainifesting itself even more pointedly and even more powerfully. The Bulgarian people and their Armed Forces, as well, as worthily contributing to the defense of the cause of peace within the framework of the comradely alliance of socialist countries. On this occasion, in presenting the Georgi Dimitrov Order, the highest Bulgarian award, to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "We are proud of the fact that the Bulgarian People's Army is worthily marching in the combat formation of the fraternal armies, side by side with the glorious and invincible Soviet Army, and that our army is ready to fulfill its patriotic and international duty in defending peace and socialism."

The Soviet delegation departed from our country this Saturday, but its visit marked another bright page in the relations between our two fraternal peoples and our two countries' armed forces. The confidence that socialism and peace have unshakable protectors has become stronger. No one can turn back the wheel of history. The socialist countries are alive, they exist, and they will exist and develop according to their own laws -- the laws of the most progressive social system. The imperialists have not succeeded in destroying socialism, even when the Soviet Union was the only socialist country in the world. They will even less succeed in doing so today when there is an entire socialist community, when there is a worldwide socialist system, and when this system is successfully developing!

The visit of the Soviet military delegation, the meetings and talks on Bulgarian territory confirmed once and for all that the socialist achievements and peace in the world have a reliable shield -- our military-political alliance represented by the Warsaw Pact and its Joint Armed Forces.

The USSR Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army are solid and indestructible links of this alliance. The USSR and the Bulgarian People's Army alongside the other Warsaw Pact countries will continue to consolidate their defensive power and will constantly increase the combat readiness of their Armed Forces so that no provocations whatsoever of the enemy will surprise us.

This is one of the basic conclusions to be drawn from the most recent visit of the Soviet military leaders to our country. This is demanded by the international situation today, which has been aggravated thanks to imperialism.

CSSR'S OBZINA VISIT ENDS WITH MEMORANDUM

AU142047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] On 14 December the visit of the CSSR delegation led by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, ended with the signing of a memorandum.

The guests visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Development.

The two sides agreed to more effectively direct their joint activity toward increasing the scientific-technological level and quality of production-sharing and specialization. They agreed to devote more attention in the future to exchanging and mutually utilizing the results of the scientific-technological research in both countries, as well as to exchange information on their patent-license activity. The common work on coordinating the plans on developing science and technology during the next 5-year plan period was also discussed.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1600 GMT on 14 December adds the following on Obzina's visit: "Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technical and Investment Development, was received in Sofia today by Grisha Filipov, the Bulgarian premier. They discussed cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of scientific and technical advancement and mapped out its further prospects. They noted that it is necessary to bring to a final conclusion all issues discussed at the summit meeting between Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov, the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria."]

DELEGATION LED BY GENERAL PALIN ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA

EA141436 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] A three-man delegation, headed by Comrade Colonel General Velko Palin, member of the Central Committee of the BCP and head of the Military and Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the party, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a 5-day working visit.

During its stay the Bulgarian delegation will hold talks with officials of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) on relations between COPWE and the BCP.

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION MEETS PCP'S CUNHAL

AU141124 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Paris, December 14 (BTA) -- Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, received a delegation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party which arrived to the Portuguese capital for participation in the work of the 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party. The delegation is led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Alvaro Cunhal expressed concern over the exacerbated international situation through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and NATO and through the fault of the course of stepping up the international tension and a preparation for a thermonuclear war pursued by them.

The secretary of the CC of the BCP informed Mr Cunhal of the tasks which are being resolved at present by the BCP for the further building up of the socialist society.

It was stressed that in the present complicated and explosion-prone international situation the People's Republic of Bulgaria pursues in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world a consistent policy of peace and goodneighborliness, a policy of converting the Balkan Peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

TANCHEV INVITES NEW ARGENTINE PRESIDENT TO VISIT

AU141941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] On 14 December Raul Alfonsin, Argentina's president, received Comrade Petur Tanchev, leader of the Bulgarian delegation at the celebrations of Alfonsin's inauguration as president. Comrade Petur Tanchev conveyed to the Argentine president a special message from State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and an invitation to visit Bulgaria.

During their talk, special attention was paid to the development of Bulgarian-Argentine relations. Raul Alfonsin said that during his 1975 visit to Bulgaria he became acquainted with the constructive and peace-loving foreign policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans and the world, and with State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov's great contribution to this policy. The president expressed his conviction that the relations between our countries will ascend to a much higher level. He hopes to visit Bulgaria and talk with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, whom he values as a great and farsighted statesman. Raul Alfonsin expressed his conviction that his acquaintance with our country's successes in its economic development will facilitate the difficult task of his government in restoring Argentina's economy, which greatly suffered under the military dictatorship.

FILIPOV GREETS TURKISH PREMIER ON APPOINTMENT

AU141935 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 14 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, sent a message of greetings to the prime minister of Turkey, Mr Turgut Ozal, on the occasion of his appointment to this post.

The message conveys confidence that the goodneighbourly relations and cooperation in the different spheres between Bulgaria and Turkey will continue to progress in the interest of the two peoples and that of peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

OFFICIALS ELECTED IN 12 DEC OKRUG VOTING

AU142038 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Dec 83 p 6

[Summary] RABOTNICHESKO DELO local correspondents report from Plovdiv, Sliven, Khaskovo, Veliko Turnovo, and Lovech, as well as from Kurdzhali, Kyustendil, Pleven, Gabrovo, Vidin, and Yambol on the constituent sessions of the newly elected okrug people's councils held on 12 December 1983. The following officials have been reelected, or newly elected:

Stoyan Koshulev has been reelected chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

Vasil Zlatev has been reelected as chairman of the Sliven Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, and Georgi Mikhaylov has been elected chairman of the Sliven Okrug Committee for People's State Control.

Vasil Pasev has been reelected chairman of the Khaskovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee and Stefan Pashov has been reelected chairman of the local People's and State Control Committee.

Khristo Stanev has been elected chairman of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

Georgi Khristov has been reelected chairman of the Lovech Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, while Gancho Khristov has been elected chairman of the local People's and State Control Committee.

Vasil Uzunov has been reelected chairman of the Kurdzhali Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

Andrey Savov has been reelected chairman of the Kyustendil Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, while Bozhidar Ivanov was also reelected chairman of the People's and State Control Committee.

Kuncho Kunev was reelected chairman of the Pleven Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, and Metodi Toshev was reelected chairman of the People's and State Control Committee.

Trifon Pangelov was elected chairman of the Gabrovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, while Kolyu Kolev was reelected chairman of the People's and State Control Committee.

Georgi Toshkov was reelected chairman of the Vidin Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, while Dimitur Logofetov was elected chairman of the People's and State Control Committee.

Engineer Atanas Stambolov was reelected chairman of the Yambol Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

CEREMONY CONCLUDES CSSR-USSR FRIENDSHIP MONTH

LD122141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] A festive evening concluding the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship was held in Smetana Theater in Prague tonight, organized by the CSSR Central Committee National Front and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee. It was attended by a joint delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the Federal Government, headed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation also included Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association; Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Karol Laco, federal deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee; Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, Miroslav Zavadil, central secretary of the association; Lubomir Prochazka, departmental head of the Central Committee; Bohuslaw Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; and Zbynek Zalman, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party.

Among the guests were also other representatives of our political, public and cultural life. Honorary places in the auditorium were taken by Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia; representatives of the commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states at the CSSR Ministry of National Defense and the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia; and representatives of the embassies of socialist countries.

Following the Czechoslovak and the Soviet anthems, Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed that faithfulness to the ideological heritage of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to the principles and aims of the first allied treaty with the USSR, which was signed exactly 40 years ago, is an inexhaustible source of vitality and the ever growing multilateral relations between our fraternal countries and peoples. History, he said, irrefutably confirms that deepening relations with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the development of expanding multilateral cooperation within the framework of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact on the reliable principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, belong to the lasting and constant values of socialism.

Beno Supports 'Defense Measures'

AU141130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Report on the speech delivered by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at a meeting at the conclusion of the Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, on 12 December in Prague]

[Excerpts] Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, began his speech by stressing that loyalty to the ideological legacy of the Great October Socialist Revolution, loyalty to the principles and goals of the first treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union that was signed exactly 40 years ago, are the inexhaustible source of the viability and increasingly comprehensive development of relations between our fraternal countries and nations.

In speaking of the current international situation, Mikulas Beno pointed out that socialism is vitally bound to peace. The nations of the world are increasingly convincing themselves that the policy pursued by the socialist community, with the Soviet Union at its head, is defending with supreme determination man's basic right -- the right to live. The ruling U.S. circles and NATO are, on the other hand, more and more dangerously taking a completely different path. They are exacerbating the international situation with the aim of disrupting the existing military-strategic equilibrium in the world and of acquiring supremacy over the Soveit Union and the countries of the socialist community. In all parts of the world we can witness that imperialism considers good any and all means and methods, when it comes to realizing its power ambitions. It is shamefully indulging in aggression, extortion, and diktat, it is trampling underfoot the basic rights of entire nations. The deployment of new nuclear arms in Western Europe increases in a particularly dangerous way the threat to the Soviet Union, to our own country, and to the entire socialist community. It represents a hostile action that seriously threatens security in Europe and in the world. This has also led to the wrecking of the Geneva talks, for which the U.S. government bears full responsibility.

In the recent period the Soviet Union, together with the socialist countries, has submitted a large number of specific proposals for averting the war danger. The United States and the governments of West European countries did not take these peace initiatives into account and started deploying the American missiles. It is therefore only natural that the Soviet Union has been forced to adopt appropriate measures for its own defense and for the defense of its allies, as Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet Union's top representative, recently expressed in his declaration. Mankind truly deserves a better fate than to live in a world shaken by conflicts, then to live under the threat of death-carrying arms. But today the nations are no longer helpless against this threat, today they are more and more emphatically raising their voices for the defense of peace.

The protection of the great feat of socialism and the consolidation of peace is more than ever before our highest duty -- an expression of high responsibility toward all that has been achieved to date by our workers class and our peoples in the past decades. This has also led the Central Committee of our party and the CSSR Government to adopt, together with the Soviet Union, the well-known measures that represent one of the steps for ensuring the defense capability of our own country and of the entire socialist community. We greatly appreciate the fact that, in reply to the aggressive intentions of imperialism, our people are applying all their energy, increased effort, concentrated endeavor, and working initiative for the benefit of a further upsurge of our country and for strengthening its defense ability.

In the successful feat of our socialist construction, our people simultaneously see a manifestation of international loyalty to the legacy of the Great October, as well as to the principles and goals anchored in the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Cooperation signed 40 years ago. They particularly appreciate that these days the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, and other organizations rallied under the CPCZ's leadership in the National Front, have been devoting primary attention to explaining and actively supporting the Leninist peace policy of the Soviet Union and its peace initiatives.

CSSR-USSR ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION BEGINS

LD052315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] The 24th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation began today in Moscow.

Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek leads the Czechoslovak delegation to the session. The talks will assess the state of preparations for coordinating national economic plans, and will agree on tasks of economic policy between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the period after 1985, as well as on a draft for the further course of work. The session's agenda also includes discussion of the state of preparations for a long-term draft of scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

LER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON 1984 DRAFT BUDGET

LD130004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler met journalists at a press conference today. He informed them about draft budgets for 1984. He stated that in the previous period the gradual implementation of the Set of Measures had been noted in individual organizations; interest in the savings of material costs had grown; the system of import limits had contributed to savings of materials and energy; the proportion of shift work had increased; the utilization of stocks had improved; the volume of unfinished projects had become smaller; costs had been reduced; and profits had grown. Comrade Ler emphasized that the basic direction of the finance and budget policy for 1984 is to increase the dynamism of the national economy in the further growth of the economy. The fulfillment of tasks would be ensured through further accelerating the creation of financial sources in comparison with this year's development, primarily through a relatively quick reduction of costs, particularly with regard to materials.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 14 DEC

LD142305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The 11th joint session of the deputies of the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People and Chamber of the Nations opened in Prague today. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed at the session Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the Central Committee Presidium -- Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; Central Committee candidate Presidium members -- Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Frantisek Pitra; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

Assembly Endorses Bills

LD142318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The deputies of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly at their joint meeting in Prague today endorsed the governmental bill of the law on the State Budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1984. The plenary session of the Federal Assembly also endorsed the governmental bills of laws on firearms and ammunition and on unification of the health insurance contribution rates.

Federal Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar, explaining the law on firearms and ammunition, said that the aim of the amendment is to ensure that all weapons in possession of organizations and persons outside the armed forces and corps are registered.

Federal Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Miloslav Boda, explaining the law on unification of the health insurance contribution rates, said that the bill abolishes the existing scales of the amount of sickness benefit depending on the length of employment and unifies the percentage rates according to which the amount of benefit is determined. The sickness benefit and the allowance paid while caring for a sick member of the family will now amount to 90 percent of net wage or 70 percent during the first 3 days of absence from work due to sickness. The method of calculation of the net daily wage, on the basis of which the benefit is determined, is unchanged.

The deputies of the Federal Assembly then endorsed the governmental draft of the protocol on amending the agreement between Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the construction and running of the Cabcivkovo-Nagymaros barrage. Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, explaining it, emphasized the advantages of joint utilization of the Danube and said that, after talks with the Hungarian side, the barrage construction will continue according to a new schedule which will postpone the completion of the entire system by 4 years as compared to the original plan.

Chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly held a session immediately after the completion of the joint meeting of the two chambers. The Presidium promulgated the law on the state budget of the federation for the next year, the law on firearms and ammunition, and the law on unification of health insurance contribution rates as permitted by the CSSR Constitution.

Ler Speaks on Budget

LD150008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] As we have already informed you in our previous news bulletins, the 11th joint session of the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations was held in Prague today. We shall now acquaint you with some ideas from the speech delivered by Finance Minister Leopold Ler, in which he spoke about the draft budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1984.

[Begin recording] The principal aims and intentions of our financial policy in the coming year are identical with the aims of the economic policy arising from the state plan. The intensification of development, the improvement in the efficiency of the reproduction process and the deepening of its internal and external balance remain the axis of our strategy. Only thus shall we be able to bring about a further growth in the dynamism of the economic development, expressed in sum by the task of increasing the volume of national income by 3 percent and thereby creating the necessary economic prerequisites to secure people's living standards and improve their quality.

The difficulty of this task lies above all in the fact that we have to secure it basically with the same or an only slightly increased volume of raw materials, fuel, energy, and production materials available to our economy. For this reason the higher degree of optimization of all these kinds of resources will be the decisive factor next year in the growth of social production. The scale of this growth will have to enable us to reduce our foreign indebtedness in convertible currencies and increase the consumption of the population and community at large, including ensuring the necessary level of the defense capability of our country. This is why we are placing such much emphasis in our financial policy on the creation of economic incentives as well as of pressure to bring about increased efficiency, which will lead to a higher creation of resources, encourage efficiency, and deepen the autonomous planning and financing principles of management connected with it.

In line with the basic principles from which the Set of Measures proceeds, we want to further activate next year the instruments of financial and budgetary policy and to direct them more to the tackling of problems, primarily in the area of scientific and technological development, export and investment, and to systematically enlarge scope for greater involvement and initiative of the working people, enterprises, and economic production units.

In the interest of the more effective application of the factors of efficiency and of rational economic conduct in general, we are tightening up the conditions governing the approach of organizations to financial resources. For this reason the government has adopted measures not only in the financial sphere but also as regards wages and credit aimed at a more consistent regulation of the development of wages while maintaining basic rules for (?directing) development and for a greater utilization of the levers of credit policy. The aim is to promote the principles of merit in the management of enterprises and in the entire area of material incentives and thus to deepen the influence of autonomous planning and financing on the qualitative aspects of economic activity and to step up the responsibility of enterprises for the formation and effective utilization of financial resources.

Starting next year, certain measures are coming into force aimed at the improvement of management and the more objective expression of value relationships in our economy. This involves above all an adjustment of wholesale prices. Their overall level will increase by 6.4 percent, primarily as a result of the increased prices of fuels and energy. This is an important measure of our economic policy, which proceeds from the necessity of putting a realistic value on the primary costs of obtaining fuel, energy, and raw materials and of using prices to encourage their economic use. This, however, does not involve a mere onesided movement of wholesale prices, because at the same time there is to be a reduction in the prices of selected engineering and electrical equipment products, certain nonferrous metals and other products. [end recording]

SLOVAKS DISCUSS VIOLATIONS OF SOCIALIST LEGALITY

LD082332 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] With Prosecutor General of the Slovak SSR Martin Kovac present, an all-city seminar to discuss a letter from the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee to party bodies and organizations was held in Bratislava today. The letter talks about deepening the effectiveness of the fight against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline.

[Correspondent] Ladislav Balko discusses this theme:

[Balko] Soon it will be a year since party bodies, their members, and other working people acquainted themselves with an important document of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee concerned with improving the state of our socialist legality. As regards state policy, a package of measures to prevent unlawful personal gain and to ensure more effective measures against property-related gain from dishonest sources is in force. Of course, these measures are nothing new. Despite our socialist legal order, whose quality is praised even by legal experts abroad, we do have cases where discipline related to civil, labor, technological, economic, and financial matters is violated. It is not my intention now to talk about cases involving stealing of property in socialist ownership, about various types of profiteering or the abuse of official posts to get personally richer. In a few weeks time the new year will be here, and in this sphere -- the observation of socialist legality -- we will also assess the work we have done. The documents I have mentioned are here and each party, social and economic organization has tailored them to its own specific conditions. However, their concrete impact is not quite as pronounced as we would wish. A lot of people still stick to the old proverb: Live and let live. But such an attitude most certainly is not the right one.

The point is that offenses committed by dishonest, so-called clever individuals affect the happy and creative work and life of us all.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL VISITS USSR -- Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and first deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, met in Moscow today with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet; and Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet. They exchanged opinions on the role of parliaments and the public of both countries in the strengthening and defense of the gains of socialism, and in the struggle for peace. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Dec 83 LD]

BULGARIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION -- A protocol on the exchange of consumer goods and on scientific and technological cooperation in internal trade for next year was signed between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in Sofia by Khristaki Kunev, Bulgarian first deputy minister of internal trade and services; and Bartolomej Kriak, deputy minister of trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic. According to the document, the value of the exchange of consumer goods next year between both countries will amount to R26.4 million, which is 26 percent more than this year. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 10 Dec 83 LD]

GOODS PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- A CSSR-Bulgarian protocol on the exchange of goods and payments in 1984 was signed in Prague on 29 November. In accordance with the protocol, the CSSR will export to Bulgaria in particular tool and forming machines; products of the automobile industry; textile, construction, and road-building machinery; chemical products and consumer goods. Bulgaria will export to the CSSR mainly machine tools; fork lifts and transport mechanisms; computers and office equipment; parts for Skoda trucks; hydraulic devices; foodstuffs and consumer goods. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

SUGAR BEET CAMPAIGN -- The Slovak sugar refineries procured 1,666,500 metric tons of sugar beet to date, and processed 1,223,600 metric tons, which means that they have sugar reserves for 21 days. The sugar contents amounts to 15.20 percent on procurement, and to 14.52 percent on processing. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Nov 83 p 1 AU]

BOHEMIAN OFFICIAL REPLACED -- A proposal to release J. Burian, chairman of the Central Bohemian Regional National Committee from his function was yesterday discussed by the session of the Central Bohemian Regional National Committee. Pavel Pav was elected new chairman. [Text] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 19 Nov 83 p 8 AU]

PCI'S BERLINGUER DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD141104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Dec (ADN) -- Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], ended his 3-day visit to the GDR Wednesday. He and PCI Central Committee member Antonio Rubbi, head of the International Department of the Central Committee, were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary Paul Verner and by Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department. The Italian ambassador to the GDR, Alberto Solera, was also present.

STATEMENT ON GDR-USSR ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

AU131236 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Dec 83 p 6

["Press Statement" on 33d meeting of the Joint GDR-USSR Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in Berlin 5-9 December]

[Text] The 33d meeting of the Joint GDR-USSR Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation took place in Berlin from 5 to 9 December 1983. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting focused on the implementation of the agreements concluded during the official friendship visit of the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yuriy Andropov, for deepening the economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and USSR.

On 5 December Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, met with Leonid Kostandov for a friendly talk. On this occasion the strengthening of the fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU in the present time was stressed as a decisive pledge for further expanding the economic and scientific-technological relations in accordance with the plan and for achieving higher economic results to the benefit of the peoples in both countries.

At a meeting between Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the chairmen of both parties, as well as members of the commission, joint tasks in implementing measures for the integration of science and economy of the two countries that reach far into the future were discussed.

The commission adopted decisions on coordinating the plans for the period 1986-90 and on the coordination of the main directions in the development of science and technology through 2000 between the GDR and the USSR. Thus, proceeding from the results of the program of specialization and cooperation of production through 1990 agreed in 1979, the prerequisites have been created to even more comprehensively direct the economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and USSR to the requirements of the universal intensification of social production in consistently implementing the coordinated economic strategy.

The commission stressed that the coordination of the national economic plans between the two countries through 1990, which is being done in the years 1984/85, represents an important phase in more closely coordinating economic policy and economic relations.

With it a new step in linking the scientific-technological and production potentials between the GDR and the USSR is to be introduced. Here the close cooperation of the ministries, combines, and production associations is of increasing importance.

The commission discussed new projects for expanding and deepening cooperation in the development of new highly productive processes and technologies in the field of refining metallurgy. An agreement signed at the meeting provides for the joint development of alloys with completely new characteristics and with the equipment necessary for the production.

Another government agreement provides for the continuation of the cooperation in producing equipment for high-efficiency electronic beam smelting. As a result of the cooperation high-efficiency facilities for producing special steels will be available.

In the field of the chemical industry corresponding tasks for more rapidly developing and putting into practice new and efficient processes, in particular in the field of photochemistry and microbiology, were determined. Agreements for this were also signed.

The joint government commission discussed measures for expanding and deepening the cooperation between the two countries in the field of foodstuffs and consumer goods production and discussed a number of agreements. The agreements envisage the joint development and production of modern technologies and equipments through research and production cooperation and the modernization or setting up of enterprises and production phases.

The government agreement on cooperation in setting up and modernizing cold-storage houses for potatoes, fruit, and vegetables aims at solving tasks of both further developing current and developing new cold-storage houses, improving the energy economy and of introducing modern storage processes through specialization and cooperation in research, development, planning, and production. Within the framework of the agreement the setting up and modernization of cold-storage capacities in the USSR in the period 1984-90 is planned.

With the government agreement on cooperation in producing cold-storage cars, cooperation relations in the field of rail vehicle construction that have existed for many years and are advantageous for both sides have been expanded.

Another government agreement aims at setting up maintenance centers for agricultural machines and tractors in both countries in order to further increase the utilization of the agricultural technology that has been delivered mutually to a great extent in the past years.

Through the introduction of new technological solutions for regenerating spare parts and rationalizing and intensifying production in maintenance enterprises, prerequisites for improving the supply of spare parts and the maintenance work for agricultural technology and have been created.

Of great importance for both countries is the agreement on cooperation in seed growing for fodder plants, which is based on the utilization of climatically favorable locations in the USSR and the contribution of the GDR to developing and seed production, in particular, by making specific harvest technology available. Through the increased use of high quality seeds higher per-hectare yields are achieved.

Concerning consumer goods production the commission stated that cooperation in this field has experienced a great upsurge in the past 2 years. In this time altogether 22 government and branch agreements on over 50 cooperation projects were concluded.

The center of these agreements is the modernization, rationalization, and intensification of enterprises and production phases with the aim of increasing production, quality, and the expansion of the range of consumer goods that are in demand among the population of both countries.

The ministerial agreements signed at the meeting for the rationalization of production of upholstered furniture, chairs, and igniters [zuendwaren] in three combines and production associations of the two countries are also aimed at that.

During the meeting of the commission, control discussions on the level of the implementation of earlier concluded agreements took place in combines, enterprises, and institutes.

The chairmen of both parties of the commission discussed with workers, scientists, and technicians the results achieved in fulfilling the tasks of the government "microelectronics" agreement in the Mikroelektronik combine in Erfurt. Other consultations of the chairmen were held in the Erfurt Umformtechnik combine, in the Weimar plant of the "Fortschritt" Landmaschinen combine, in the Ilmenau Technisches Glas combine, in the Suhl Fahrzeug and Jagdwaffenwerk VEB as well as in enterprises of the textile and shoe industry in Erfurt.

Consultations by members of the commission and experts took place in other enterprises and research institutions.

The consultations of the 33rd meeting of the Joint Government Commission were attended:

-- on the GDR side by: Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology, and deputy chairman of the GDR section of the commission; Minister Karl Gruenheid, deputy chairman of the GDR section of the commission; Egon Winkelmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the USSR; Heinz Klopfer, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Otto Arndt, minister of transportation; Werner Buschmann, minister of light industry; Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction; Rolf Kersten, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction; Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs; Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy, and potash; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of bezirk-managed industry and foodstuffs industry; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; Guenter Ehrensperger, head of a department of the SED Central Committee; Horst Tschanter, head of the CEMA working group of the SED Central Committee; Christian Scholwin, state secretary in the Ministry for Construction of General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery, and Vehicles Building; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology; Peter Krause, state secretary in the Ministry of Machine Tool and Processing Machinery; Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Friedrich Schiefer, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Karl-Heinz Richter, head of the USSR Department of the State Planning Commission and responsible secretary of the GDR section of the commission; Gunther Fritzsching, head of the permanent representation of the GDR section of the commission in Moscow.

Also present was Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

-- On the USSR side by: Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR; Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the commission; Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission; Anatoliy Mayorets, minister of electrical equipment industry; Afanasiy Mel'nichenko, minister of medical industry; Vladislav Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of the electronics industry; Leonid Zorin, deputy minister of foreign trade; Vitaliy Vinogradov, deputy minister of fruits and vegetable farming; Vladimir Ventslavskiy, deputy minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; Sergey Golubkov, deputy minister of chemical industry; Ivan Gritsenko, deputy minister of light industry; Vasiliy Ivashov, deputy chairman of the State Commission of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations; Boris Nikiforov, deputy minister of communications; Adam Prokhorovich, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; Georgiy Sergeyev, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy; Yakov Skomorokhin, deputy chief of the main administration of the microbiological industry of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay Chulochnikov, responsible staff worker of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee; Oleg Kanishchev, deputy department head of the administration of the Council of Ministers; Yevgeniy Popov, member of the collegium of the Ministry of Machine Building; Yuriy Medvedkov, responsible secretary of the Soviet part of the commission; Nikolay Baturin, head of the permanent representation of the Soviet part of the commission in Berlin.

The meeting was attended by other deputy ministers and experts.

SED PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL ENDS USSR VISIT

AU132049 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- This weekend, a delegation headed by Klaus Gaebler, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Propaganda Department, concluded a visit of several days in the USSR. During the visit, which served the study of experiences of the CPSU in the field of ideological work, the delegation was received by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary. It also had talks in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, in the Moscow City CPSU Committee, and in the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Committee. The delegation visited various enterprises and organizations in Moscow and Leningrad.

MITTAG RECEIVES BCP INDUSTRY DELEGATION

AU131935 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a talk a delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by Isaak Lewi [spelling as published], deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Department of Industry. The study delegation had acquainted itself with the SED's experiences in increasing the raw material and industrial material economy in the machine engineering sector and visited enterprises of the machine engineering sector during its visit in the GDR.

Guenter Mittag discussed the economic strategy developed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council at the 10th party congress and its implementation in the spirit of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting.

The talk was attended by Gerhard Tautenhahn, Central Committee member and head of the Department for Machine Construction and Metallurgy, as well as by Vulcho Naydenov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR.

SPANISH SENATE PRESIDENT MEETS HONECKER, BEIL

Received by Honecker

LD142115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin 14 Dec (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Wednesday received Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez, Senate president of the Cortes Generales of Spain. The Spanish politician conveyed cordial greetings from King Juan Carlos I, which Erich Honecker reciprocated.

During their discussion they stressed that further constructive developments of relations between the GDR and Spain is in both countries' mutual interests and would favorably influence the European climate. Erich Honecker stressed that it is particularly important at the present time for parliaments, governments, and politicians to approach international relations with a sense of reality and reason in order to prevent mankind from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe. Safeguarding peace and improving the international situation is the priority task. The deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe an countries has increased the threat to peace and to the security of all the peoples on our continent. That is why the efforts of all those responsible for the fates of nations and ready to come to an agreement must be aimed at preventing a nuclear world war and checking the arms race. Arms must be limited and reduced on the basis of equality and equal security.

The GDR is in favor of following all feasible ways to lessen military confrontation and make interstate relations politically predictable again. Given reason and good will, the possibility exists that the dangerous trends in international relations can be overcome, the balance of forces at a lower level of armament guaranteed, and all disputes settled by way of negotiations. This holds true not only in Europe but also for the Near and Middle East and Latin America.

The president of the Senate of the Spanish Cortes Generales, Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez, expressed his country's deep concern over the present situation. It is necessary to bring about its improvement, end the arms race, and return to stable East-West relations.

Present at the discussion were Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council; and Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign affairs minister. Also present was the Spanish ambassador to the GDR, Manuel Gomez-Acebo de Igartua.

Meets Beil

LD150733 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1906 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Dec (ADN) — The further deepening of economic cooperation between the GDR and Spain was discussed today by State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez, Senate president of the Cortes Generales of Spain.

Senate President Carvajal, who is on an official visit to the GDR as head of a Spanish parliamentary delegation, said that the highly developed industry of the GDR would be an interesting partner for the Spanish economy. He spoke in favor of continuous improvement of cooperation.

Starting from a positive development in economic relations, State Secretary Dr Beil stressed the readiness of the GDR to shape them stably on the basis of the recently signed agreement on economic and industrial cooperation. Apart from the obvious economic advantage for both sides, the GDR saw in this an effective contribution to the restimulation of the policy of international detente.

AXEN LEADS DELEGATION TO PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD150650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2139 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Porto, 14 Dec (ADN) -- Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal this evening received the SED Central Committee delegation headed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, which is attending the 10th PCP Congress. Hermann Axen conveyed to Alvaro Cunhal the cordial and fraternal greetings of SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker. At the meeting, which took place at the new headquarters of the Porto region organization of the PCP, Alvaro Cunhal and Hermann Axen stressed the unshakable alliance between the two Marxist-Leninist parties in the struggle for peace, international security, and social progress.

The SED delegation, which includes SED Central Committee member Helga Labs, was welcomed upon its arrival today at the airport in Porto by Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the PCP Central Committee Jaime Serra, member of the Political Commission, and Angelo Veloso, head of the Porto party organization.

FINANCE MINISTER HOEFNER EXPLAINS BUDGET

AU131145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 83 pp 5, 6

[Speech given by Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner at the eighth session of the People's Chamber on the 1984 State Budget Law on 8 December in Berlin]

[Text] Distinguished Comrade General Secretary, distinguished Comrade President, distinguished deputies: In keeping with the national economic plan, the submitted draft bill on the 1984 state budget is aimed at comprehensively strengthening the GDR and at continuing the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Our plans for 1984 constitute -- as was expounded by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the seventh Central Committee session -- another extremely important step toward the further economic strengthening of the GDR. In this connection economic growth, the improvement of economic efficiency are, above all, distinguished by a rapidly advancing intensification of production.

Accordingly, the 1984 draft plan sets high targets for performance development while decisively improving the input-output ratio.

The plan is marked by the fact that the further perfection of economic and scientific cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries is of fundamental importance for any further step on the road of intensification in our national economy.

More Than 77 Percent of State Receipts From Enterprises and Combines

Esteemed deputies, the present draft law, while consistently respecting the unity of material and financial planning, is setting the task of earning receipts in the state budget totaling M209.6 billion in the coming year.

The plan is based on the fact that our state receipts and expenditures are balanced and that the 1984 state budget also winds up with a surplus.

Higher demands involving thorough economic accounting and effective management will be primarily made of the working people in the national combines and enterprises, who earn with their performance more than 77 percent of the state budget.

In 1984 the combines and enterprises of national industry are faced with the task of operating with costs that are at least 2.9 percent lower than those last year. It must be ensured through a 7.5 percent reduction in the specific expenditure of fuels, raw materials, and other materials that material and power expenditures decrease even more rapidly than overall costs.

Greater demands are also being made on work in the building industry, agriculture and the food industry, transport, and in trade, to cut costs more resolutely, further enhance efficiency and to also earn, in combination with improving performances, increasing profits for socialism.

In view of the decisive role of science and technology for both effectiveness and productivity, our socialist state in 1984 is assigning considerable means for developing and promoting scientific-technical work. For this purpose the draft plan contains overall expenditures totaling M10.5 billion, including M2.6 billion from the state budget. Being almost five percent of our national income, this is a percentage which equals the level of advanced countries. It is important in all this that in keeping with national economic requirements, the benefits are proven, included in the plan, and that they are earned to the full extent.

The Council of Ministers focuses special attention on the further consolidation of the unity of material and financial planning. This must be primarily achieved by making costs planning fully agree with norms for material consumption.

Precisely Calculate Input and Output Everywhere

Esteemed deputies, the 1984 plan is setting important tasks for the agriculture, forestry, and food industry enterprises in order to boost the plant yields and animal output while at the same time increasing efficiency.

As a result of the agriculture prices reform, the material interest of the LPG's and VEB's, of the cooperative peasants and agricultureal workers in boosting output and in cutting production costs is growing.. In this effort the precise computation of input and output, the verification of cost cuts as well as the elimination of the sources of losses must constitute a prime task in managing activities.

Our state also assigns considerable means to promote socialist agriculture in 1984. The present draft law on the state budget provides more than M2.3 billion alone for land improvement, area-related premiums, and other production-promoting measures in agriculture. The employment of these means must be focused on achieving high yields in plant production, on developing local reserves for irrigation, and on achieving a high productivity of animal stocks and a better input-output ratio.

A Reliable Protection of Gains

Esteemed deputies, as was assessed at the Seventh SED Central Committee Plenum, the peril of war has grown as a result of the confrontational policy of the most aggressive quarters of NATO, particularly of the United States and the FRG, and as a result of the intensified attacks by imperialist forces hostile to detente and disarmament.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states the GDR will continue to spare no effort and to make its own contribution to ensure that a nuclear inferno is prevented and world peace ensured.

This is inseparably linked with the reliable protection of socialist gains. The means appropriated for this purpose will increase by 7.2 percent compared with 1983 and will total M12.2 billion. They are a firm component part of the 1984 state budget.

Esteemed deputies, the higher increase in national economic performance which is to be achieved through the 1984 plan makes it possible to ensure the social status achieved by our people and to plan further steps to improve the citizens' material and cultural standard of living for the coming year.

It is in this sense that the plan -- as Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated at the seventh Central Committee session -- is fully marked by the unity of economic and social policy.

Twenty-Two Billion Marks for Housing Construction

Permit me, esteemed deputies, to show -- by pointing out some important state expenditures -- how in our socialist society industrious work for the benefit of all the people pays for each individual.

Considerable means will also be appropriated for the further purposeful implementation of the apartment construction program in the coming year. A total of M12.2 billion has been envisaged for the building of new apartments and M1.4 billion for the modernization of existing ones. In addition, there will be M4.9 billion for housing repairs and M3.7 billion for the operational costs of apartments. All combined this is M22 billion of which roughly one-half, that is, some M11.1 billion, will be appropriated from the state budget.

In order to achieve a high sociopolitical efficiency of these means the local councils and building enterprises are tasked with strictly complying with the expenditure norms fixed by the state and with achieving the most favorable input-output ratio.

The further fashioning of the GDR capital of Berlin as the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of our country is being ensured with the receipts and expenditures contained in the plan.

The 1984 state budget provides the required means for the maintenance of stable consumer prices for basic commodities, services, and rates.

It is one of the great merits of socialism that comprehensive education has created realistic prerequisites for an equality of opportunities for the children of the people. In our states the opportunities of public education are purposefully employed to ensure that everybody receives the necessary assistance, that he finds his place in life, and that he can develop his forces and skills for the benefit of the people and for his own benefit.

In agreement with the material funds planned for this purpose, M11.2 billion from the state budget will be employed for socialist education in the coming year. Some M600 million of this will be used to provide meals to students and children. A total of M130 million have been envisaged for maintenance and training allowances and M670 million for scholarships.

The 1984 plan further develops the protection of the population's health. A total of M1.4 billion of the considerable means contained in the state budget plan have been envisaged for state childrens' allowances and for maternity allowances.

Our state provides M600 million for the appropriate accomodation and care in homes for the elderly and nursing homes.

It is fully and entirely in the spirit of the planned ensuring and enhancing of the people's material and cultural living standard that the present draft plan also provides for the further purposeful promotion of culture and the arts. Appropriations totaling M1.4 billion for cultural institutions are being planned from the state budget alone. Considerable means from the funds of the national enterprises and socialist cooperatives will be added to this.

A total of M335 million will be used for the maintenance of sports facilities.

A Balanced Budget Down to Each Community

The Council of Ministers stresses the great responsibility of the state organs and institutions as well as of the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives for ensuring the fulfillment of the planned performances, for even better using everything available, and for thriftily using each individual mark.

Esteemed deputies, in 1984 the local people's representations and their councils are responsibile for the full earning and effective utilization of M46.3 billion.

As in every year, the 1984 state budget also provides for balanced budgets of all the local state power organs, down to the towns and villages, which safeguard the financing of the planned measures.

For this purpose the Council of Ministers charges the local councils with the task of also considerably boosting efficiency in the sphere of the locally controlled economy and with defining the measures required for this in the decisions for their plans for 1984.

Esteemed deputies, the Council of Ministers expresses the certainty that based on the power of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, and of all working people -- side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries -- we achieve new successes in the struggle for securing peace, consolidating socialism, and for the well-being of the people.

I beg you on behalf of the Council of Ministers to approve the draft law on the 1984 state budget.

MITTAG SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION

AU131930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 83 pp 5, 6

[Speech given by Deputy Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the People's Chamber session in Berlin on 9 December]

[Excerpts] It is with courage and confidence in victory that we are embarking on a new stage of our journey. We are doing this in the certainty that only socialism can guarantee to all citizens social security and clear prespectives. This knowledge inspires the labor collectives of the combines, enterprises, and cooperative farms in their efforts to develop high performance reserves with their knowledge, ability, and industry. Filled with ideas, and in a committed manner, workers, technicians and managers are advocating an increase in labor productivity and endorsing the enhancement of efficiency, the increase of profits above the demanding targets of the present 1984 draft plan, and reductions in the production input and costs in excess of the plan.

Thousands of ideas and measures that have already been stipulated are devoted to the objective of increasing efficiency through socialist intensification and rationalization.

By better using our own potential, by making more with what we have we are creating good conditions for production growth. This serves the purpose of improving supplies to the population and agrees with the requirements of our national economy and of exports.

Our Policy Is Supported by the People

Thus we are able, through new labor feats and great initiatives in the socialist competition, to also successfully continue in the future the course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy. This policy is being understood and supported by the entire GDR people. It has advanced us. Powerful driving forces for economic growth, stability, full employment, and the people's well-being are springing from this policy. Our republic's citizens know well that good work pays for both the socialist society and for each individual. But they know first of all that good work at each work place strengthens socialism and hence also peace. This will also be the case in 1984. The new plan with all its target figures also serves this purpose.

We possess a firm foundation for further stable economic and social development: This is the unshakeable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the GDR's incorporation in the socialist community of states.

The agreements which Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, reached this May, have ushered in another stage in the fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR.

We are now about to even more effectively merge our forces and employ them in an even more concentrated manner. This will make it possible to solve each new task with the highest standards of science and technology, that is, with the maximum efficiency for socialism. This purpose is also served by the decisions of the 37th CEMA session, which recently took place in Berlin. It is important to note here that all the tasks agreed upon there which must be solved by the GDR in 1984 are a solid component part of the present draft laws.

We Shall Enhance Our Contribution in the Struggle for Peace

Esteemed deputies, strengthening the positions of socialism -- this is and remains the most important thing for the happiness and peaceful future of the people on our globe. It is with socialism that the peoples are linking the hope and certainty that the peace-threatening confrontational and arms-drive course of imperialism, led by the United States, is halted and that the danger of a nuclear catastrophe is finally banned.

It is with good reason that we can say: Our GDR is making an active, effective contribution to this struggle. And we are resolved to increase this contribution even more. Precisely at a time in which securing peace has become a vitally necessary task, our republic has undertaken and still is undertaking efforts on an unprecedented scale to help ensure that common sense and a sense of proportion retain the upper hand in international politics.

We would like from this place to cordially thank Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for his tireless activity for the strengthening of the GDR, for his great work for the benefit of our people and for securing peace.

Esteemed deputies, in his speech at the seventh SED Central Committee session Comrade Erich Honecker unmasked the arms race unleashed by the United States in connection with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Propelled by the insane scheme of reversing the wheel of history and by the unrealistic aim of destroying socialism, the United States has tried ever again with new weapons and means of mass destruction to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. It has always failed in its aggressive designs against realities. The United States has only achieved one thing -- a threat to peace.

Instead of doing all it can, as it has been said in Sunday speeches ever so often, to prevent a war from ever emanating from German soil, the coalition ruling the FRG has done something entirely different. With the decision, railroaded through parliament against the will of the majority of the people, on deploying these new peace-threatening U.S. nuclear missiles it has made a contribution which does not serve detente but enhances the danger of war.

With its approval of the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles the Kohl government has inflicted serious harm on the European treaty system, including the Basic Treaty on the relations between the GDR and the FRG. The GDR contends that this damage should be limited as much as possible. But it was expressed just as clearly that we shall also in the future duly repulse all attacks against the sovereignty of the GDR.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the entire socialist community of states have mustered all their strength in the past few months to prevent the implementation of the ill-fated missile deployment decision. It has always been the guiding idea to do everything possible to preserve peace and check the warmongers.

Full Approval of the Measures of the Soviet Union

We shall never permit NATO military superiority over socialism. Whatever now is necessary for protecting peace and socialism in view of the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe has been stated with all possible clarity in the extremely important statement of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The SED Central Committee has fully approved this statement at its seventh session.

As a result of the situation which has arisen the Soviet leadership took the necessary decisions. Since the United States with its actions has thwarted the chance of achieving a mutually acceptable agreement at the negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, the Soviet Union has unambiguously announced that it regards its further participation in these negotiations as impossible. The moratorium on the stationing of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR is lifted. The preparatory operations for stationing longer range operational-tactical missiles on the territories of the GDR and the CSSR will be accelerated. Appropriate Soviet weapons will be stationed in areas of the ocean and seas. With respect to their technical data they are equal to that danger which is being conjured up by the U.S. missiles in Europe.

It is in keeping with the principled attitude of the Soviet Union toward securing peace if, in the interest of preserving the military balance of powers, it is moving within that framework which is being dictated by the actions of the NATO countries. Thus the Soviet Union has reaffirmed with every possible determination and firmness its consistent course toward halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and reducing and, finally, completely eliminating the danger of a nuclear war.

Our position is as clear as it is unambiguous. It remains the paramount target of the GDR's foreign and security policy to actively and constructively help prevent a nuclear inferno and ensure world peace.

In these days after the deliberations of the seventh Central Committee session -- and one may state this with good reason before this high house -- there was a millionfold response to what Erich Honecker has so convincingly expressed concerning the need for an active endorsement of securing peace.

This is why the demand is on the agenda that the deployment of additional U.S. medium-range missiles be halted without delay and that the systems already stationed should be dismantled. We shall continue the political dialogue with all forces that are asserting their responsibility for the destinies of their peoples and mankind. Now more than ever the struggle for preventing the nuclear peril, for terminating the arms race must be continued. The GDR will increase and intensify its contribution to this.

Perceptibly Improve the Supply of Consumer Goods

Esteemed deputies, when speaking of intensification, when mentioning that all the reserves must be developed for a high increase in performance, this is naturally not done for the sake of large figures. We are not running the economy as an end in itself but for the well-being of man. We are always concerned about high economic results in the interest of a stable, dynamic development of our national economy, about results which are expressed in good economic proceeds from exports and which result in the production of additional consumer goods and foodstuffs by the GDR national economy. It is for this reason that the new plan also attaches such a big importance to the production of high quality consumer goods in both the traditional branches and in all the combines and enterprises of industry and the building industry which are manufacturing means of production.

There have been many valuable initiatives even in the course of this year that have yielded very positive effects. Important products have been manufactured additionally and the selection of industrial consumer goods offered was enriched.

But we are regarding the past achievements only as a beginning. And we also appeal from this place to the combines and enterprises of the machine-building industry, the electrical engineering and electronics industries, the building materials industry, and other branches to even better utilize their great scientific-technical potential to further preceptibly improve the supply of consumer goods.

MARJAI, USSR'S TALYZIN SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD150017 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 14 (MTI) -- The 31st session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Committee ended in Budapest Wednesday with the signing of a protocol by vice-premiers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Nikolay Talyzin of the Soviet Union.

Over its nearly two-decade history, the committee, established in 1964, has considerably contributed to the development of bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation. Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin stated that preparations for, and the course of the current session prove that the work of the committee and its organizations has considerably improved in organizational and practical aspects. It was highly appreciated because, in the present international world economic situation, the interests of both countries require not only the development of relations but also the strengthening of profitable and efficient cooperation. As the session preceded the Hungarian-Soviet plan coordination session for 1986-1990, it also served as a preparation for cooperation to be implemented in the next five-year plan period.

At the session great attention was paid to the implementation of targets set at the talk talks of a Hungarian party and government delegation in the Soviet Union in July, 1983. Following these high-level talks, a coordinated plan was made on the most important tasks, including the elaboration of long-term cooperation programmes in complex agricultural branches, microelectronics, robot technique and the production of consumer goods.

The session discussed the conditions of Hungarian participation in the reconstruction and technical streamlining of several Soviet industrial plants. It was stated that the Hungarian partner has fulfilled its tasks in the first stage of the reconstruction of the Likino bus factory. The draft agreement and inter-departmental agreement has been signed, and a work plan coordinated on Hungarian participation in the reconstruction of the Krasnodar furniture factory. It was stated with satisfaction that the implementation of the agreements on the reconstruction of Soviet plants goes on in accordance with contracts and yields considerable advantages for both partners. Therefore, both countries' governments support the notion to extend such cooperation even in the current plan period.

The session discussed the state of bilateral trade in 1983 and preparatory tasks for the exchange of goods in 1984. It was stated that the value of bilateral deliveries is expected to surpass 200,000 million forints. Foreign trade with the Soviet Union is especially important to supply raw and basic materials, energy carriers, machinery, chemical products and consumer goods which are necessary for the operation of the national economy. On the exchange of goods, both parties stressed that the quantity and structure of goods exchanged were relevant to demands. Attention was drawn to the acceleration of foreign trade deliveries and the improvement of the quality of products.

During the current five-year plan period, 1981-1985, 25 projects are to become operative with Soviet assistance in Hungary. One of the outstanding results of cooperation is the construction of the Paks nuclear power plant. It was agreed at the committee session that the possibilities to put a second block into operation earlier than scheduled will be examined.

The session discussed the implementation of the technical-scientific issues envisaged for 1984-85. It was stated with satisfaction that considerable qualitative changes could be achieved within a short period.

Under cooperation and production specialization, cooperation in radio industry develops dynamically, and goods worth some 600 million rubles will be exchanged in the current plan period. Possibilities for joint production of tractors and agricultural machines, especially that of machines for vegetable growing and plant protection, were thoroughly discussed. The Hungarian partner expressed readiness to participate in the realization of the Soviet food program in these fields, too.

Nikolay Talyzin, accompanied with Jozsef Marjai, visited the Central Research Institute for Physics.

The Soviet delegation left Budapest Wednesday.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ELECTORAL SYSTEM

LD150028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] At its session today, the administrative, legal and judicial committee of the National Assembly discussed the draft law on the amendment of the Constitution and the electoral system. The deputies proposed that a new independent body, the Constitutional Law Council, which would serve the better enforcement of constitutionality in legislation and in the application of law, be created. It was also proposed that the chairman of the Central People's Control Committee also be a member of the Council of Ministers. According to the committee, it also ought to be made possible for state secretaries to issue decrees valid for citizens, state organs and economic organizations.

As regards the electoral system, it was proposed that the great majority of National Assembly deputies continue to be nominated in the constituencies, but besides this, a national election list should also be created. On the basis of this, some 10 percent of the deputies, that is 30-35 personalities of public life would be elected. The speakers in the debate favored the new system of double candidatures. This would encourage both the candidates and the electing citizens to actively participate in public life, the deputies emphasized at the session of the legal committee of the National Assembly.

NEMETH ADDRESSES MEETING OF PIONEERS LEADERS

LD102256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Dec 83

[From the "168 Hours" program; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] A 2-day conference of pioneers' leaders began today in Miskolc. Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo, spoke about questions relating to the pioneers movement and other matters in his address to the leaders of representatives of the pioneers movement. Peter Juhasz, the Borsod County correspondent of Budapest Radio, helps us to quote those parts of Karoly Nemeth's speech that are of wider interest:

Karoly Nemeth first conveyed good wishes and cordial greetings from the Central Committee and from Janos Kadar personally to the participants of the conference, then he continued thus: "The pioneers federation, which carries out its work in the spirit of responsibility for the future generations and for the fate of our socialist homeland, has deservedly received the attention and care of the party and society."

Speaking on international questions, he said that when the cause of peace is at issue we Hungarians cannot be idle. Hungary is a small country, but it is our deep conviction that in close cooperation with the socialist countries we, too, can contribute to curbing the dangerous trends of the international situation: "The threat to peace fills our people, too, with anxiety. The main source of this danger that threatens peace is the policy of the extreme anti-Soviet and anticommunist circles of imperialism that are striving to establish military superiority. This led to the event of the United States, by beginning the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, bringing the Soviet-American talks at Geneva into a blind alley. The deployment of the new nuclear equipment is tantamount to flouting the opinion and interests of the peoples who live in the region and are a further provocation against mankind and peace. The responsibility for this lies with the government of the United States and also with those governments in Euorpe that approved the deployment that started a further round of the arms race. The Soviet Union's response, which we resolutely support, is necessary and just, because the announced measures serve only to maintain the military balance of power, the security of the socialist countries and the interests of mankind and to safeguard peace.

"Our words are lent weight by the internal political stability of the country, and by our international reputation which is based on stability and on the peace wishes our people demonstrate in deeds. In the present international situation the significance of the fact that there is order and calm in Hungary cannot be overestimated. This is a joint achievement of our party and our people. The maintenance and strengthening of the country's internal stability is a task more important than anything else, it is an indispensable condition for overcoming the difficulties. If we maintain and strengthen the national unity expressed in socialist objectives, which is built on our policy of alliance and on the mutual trust of the party and the masses, then this will make the country overcome the problems resulting from the universal international economic situation. We can all see that the conditions of work have become more strict, life has become more difficult and we must face serious problems.

"The steadfastness of our people deserves respect and praise. It is a significant achievement that, despite the conditions which continue to worsen, we have succeeded in maintaining the country's solvency and in improving the external economic balance. Security of existence, living standards and living conditions as well as supply of goods can be compared without embarrassment with those of similarly developed countries. We can also see that the living conditions of several of our compatriots are changing unfavorably. It is important that we keep the achievements and the tasks that are still to be carried out in the same ledger. We must make an effort even in these more difficult circumstances to ease the problems of those with large families, those starting their careers, the aged and the teachers. Our state, even in the present conditions, provides substantial material resources for the improvement of housing and health services, as well as for the development of children's institutions, education, and the alleviation of the problems of those in need. We can advance in the satisfaction of just demands only if we create the material foundation for this. We must know that the successful carrying out of the envisaged tasks of our construction work, the counterblancing of the unfavorable effects of the world economic situation, the protection of our achievements must require a greater effort from our society."

The Central Committee secretary then spoke about every-day and economic questions which affect us all: "The tasks facing the country are such that they demand from everybody steadfastness, willingness to sacrifice, greater discipline and initiative. We cannot be complacent anywhere about low standards, negligent work and undisciplined behavior, and we must not give free rein to pessimism or lack of faith."

Karoly Nemeth then addressed the participants of the conference: "Those who educate our children carry out indispensable, healthy and valuable work.

"The task is no smaller than making members of the growing generation industrious, responsible, disciplined and honest people who love their homeland, who are internationalists and who have socialist objectives. There is a need for educated, trained people who are community-minded, who are men of public life and who in the course of their duties can suit today's requirements, the demands of progress, and who can accept responsibility for themselves and their fellows. It is important that beginning in childhood, behavior be created with such a moral force that it lasts throughout life and is honest, diligent, disciplined in work, respectful of one's fellow men and ready to protect and build the environment.

"You who live among the youngest, deal with them in a professional manner, know very well that the behavior of adults almost every minute leaves a mark on the thoughts and character of the growing child. Children are sensitive, their eyes are sharp, they notice our faults and failures as well as our virtues and successes. They observe our relations to the world, to men, to the environment, and they draw conclusions from all this. Consciously or subconsiciously they take us as examples of how to behave, of what they should consider valuable and of what kind of life they should lead. Our responsibility is large, but so is our opportunity to provide examples in the modes of our living and influencing our children. We must, therefore, love our children intelligently. We must spend more time with them, in their circle, but it is not only a question of allocation of time. We must include our children in the life, joys and problems of our family. We must provide them with tasks, and opportunities for action which enable them to try out their capabilities and to become gradually used to independent, responsible activities. We must deal with them in such a way that we always have in the back of our minds that, we, too, were children and they, too, soon will become adults."

In conclusion, Karoly Nemeth said the following at the National Congress of the Pioneers Federation held at Miskolc: "The life of pioneers will be lively if children feel that the movement is theirs, that they themselves plan their programs, have their share both in organization and decision-making. In this the adult should only help. Independent activity, enrichment and implementation of programs are not an end in themselves, but must serve those socially useful values that have priority in the whole of the pioneer movement, such as honest human behavior, community-mindedness, effort and achievement in proportion to individual capabilities, work, discipline honesty and optimism. Our work carried out in the interest of the preparation of the younger generation and in laying the foundations of their future is an important contribution to the construction of socialism. This knowledge must give strength and ceaseless enthusiasm for the successful completion of the tasks facing the pioneer movement."

RZECZYWISTOSC COMMENTARY CRITICIZES POLITYKA

AU141210 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 11 Dec 83 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "A Monopolist in Action"]

[Text] It is a strange fact that POLITYKA has been an especially "coddled" publication for the past 20 years. The best printing presses have been reserved for it and it has been receiving the best quality printer paper. Good authors, even though they are not always in love with the basic principles of socialism and with good journalistic manners, have been recruited for POLITYKA. Over time a group of journalists who represent a common line of thought has been organized around POLITYKA. This group, which we can call the POLITYKA "lobby," has developed to perfection the principle "let us love each other," which is also known as log-rolling. In this column I have often raised the matter of veiled publicity -- the practice of writing without any inhibitions the flowery laudations for poor quality works written by the staff or other people connected with the POLITYKA weekly. The method of persecuting people or authors who are inconvenient has also been developed to perfection. I do not have in mind POLITYKA's refusal to publish the articles of the authors who POLITYKA attacks. This is its standing practice. There are many other examples illustrating how the articles written to the people who have at any time been in conflict with the influential group in question are "reviewed," how ideas are torn out of their context, how policy is violently changed, and how efforts are made to assume an image that contradicts the real image. This is in line with the principle that there is no morality in "politics." [pun on polityka-politics]

It suffices to say that in the past 20 years in question, the ideological formation of POLITYKA has achieved a typical monopolist position with regard both to the development of the views of some sections of our society (a typical snobism of reading POLITYKA has been developed) and of the decision-making circles. This has made it possible to promote POLITYKA's own concepts, which, we have to concede, have been able to win a large-scale response throughout our society. The young journalists have come to assume that being published by POLITYKA amounts to a kind of journalistic knighthood.

The POLITYKA group has gained overwhelming influence over the views of decision-makers at various periods of time. This was so, for example, with that notorious concept of an opening to the West or with imitating the image of West German social democracy as the proverbial "dove of peace," to mention just the first best examples.

POLITYKA has been very skillful in pursuing this policy. Suggesting its own concepts and seeing that they predominate, it has blocked the access of other lines of thought to public opinion and to leadership circles. After all, it has always been possible to declare that it is the politicians and not the prompters that bear responsibility. This means that activity under such conditions has been a piece of cake.

This situation was changed in 1981-82. New publications, which have been able to seize the imagination of society much more rapidly than POLITYKA was 20 years ago, were instituted. No wonder that the POLITYKA group, which occupied a monopolist position up to 1981, smelled danger. It saw a threat to the foundations of its existence. Besides, some of the new publications were bold enough to lay bare the intellectual shallowness of the familiar coryphaei! What is more, there was a danger that a political thought that was more in line with the real Polish conditions that the political thought of the POLITYKA group might develop.

In view of this an energetic drive has been started. I have illustrated in this column what great efforts have been made to present RZECZYWISTOSC as a publication completely devoted to the government. This has been done through articles and through preparing and foisting on others the evaluations of our weekly's contents. Since this trick has failed, regular court jesters have been appointed to ridicule our weekly. However, it has become clear that we do not want to respond to polemics at such an intellectual level. In view of this, POLITYKA has begun to employ more primitive methods such as defamation, lies and rumors. The latest example of this is a "letter" from E. Appel, which was published in POLITYKA on 3 December and which draws attention to the vocabulary used by our weekly. Insofar as I am able to remember, a well-known POLITYKA journalist was chided for using "stable Polish" a long time ago. I have not seen that our authors display any proclivity toward using such language. Furthermore, Marek Holzer has spread the hoax that RZECZYWISTOSC would like to publish a comic strip [komiks] about the adventures of a "dunce" during the German occupation. He has also produced incorrect data on our weekly's circulation.

Beginning with issue No 35 (that is, from 21.VIII), the circulation of RZECZYWISTOSC has been always in excess of 30,000 copies, which include subscribers, except for the issues (No 39, for example) that the distributors deliver very late. For example, we sold 32,610 copies in issue No 42; 33,260 copies of issues No 43; 33,315 copies of issue No 44; and 33,229 copies of issue No 45. The imcomplete information about other issues shows that our sales continue to increase, albeit slowly, and this in view of the fact that we have the worst quality paper and the worst printing presses (inherited from ZYCIE WARSZAWY) and that our weekly is delivered to outlets on Mondays or Tuesdays instead of the preceding Friday.

Not so long ago a certain group "launched" a report that the "Workers Cooperative Pulishing House is examining the proposal to liquidate (because of paper shortages) the following publications: ARGUMENTY, BARWY, FUNDAMENTY, RADAR, RZECZYWISTOSC, TWORCZOSC ROBOTNIKOW, TYGODNIK ROBOTNICZY, and WPROST." What a lovely list... Good luck, boys!

WALESA APPEAL FOR LIFTING OF SANCTIONS ANALYZED

PM141615 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Dec 83 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland Lifting of Sanctions in Exchange for Releases?"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Mr Walesa's new appeal to the Western countries to lift the economic sanctions is undoubtedly a very important political event. However it would be wrong to think that it is prompting unanimous reactions in Poland. In an editorial on Monday signed "Observer" and expressing the official viewpoint, the government newspaper, RZECZPOSPOLITA, strongly condemned both the American attitude and that of Mr Walesa.

According to the daily, the Solidarity leader's appeal is part of a White House plan that could be predicted "as soon as Walesa received the Nobel Peace Prize." The aim was to boost his prestige before making him launch an appeal that will later allow the United States to extricate itself from the sanctions fiasco without losing face...

According to RZECZPOSPOLITA Mr Walesa was particularly anxious to play that role since his previous attitude in favor of the sanctions had lost him popularity.

As can be seen, Mr Walesa's appeal has apparently not improved the chance of a resumption of dialogue between him and the government. The newspaper also condemns the "solemn gathering of socialism's enemies in Oslo" and asserts that "no individual controlled and hyped up from afar will become a partner of the government and a participant in the dialogue."

But there is no greater unanimity among the public. Walesa's appeal has created a degree of disarray in democratic opposition circles and the Solidarity leader himself admitted on Sunday that according to the opinion polls in his possession two-thirds of the Solidarity members approved his stance, while one-third were still in favor of maintaining the sanctions.

In these conditions there is reason to wonder why Mr Walesa launched into this operation. Five reasons prompted him to do so:

1 -- Patriotic concern for the nation's welfare: Mr Walesa realizes that the sanctions are increasing the physical suffering of the Polish population and especially of the working class whose standard of living has dropped 40 percent in 4 years. The forthcoming price increases will merely aggravate things. No political motive could justify such human distress even if there will be a slight increase in the national income this year for the first time since 1979.

2 -- Desire to avoid a violent confrontation: There is an increasing awareness here that the risks of an explosion of popular discontent sparked off by economic and social causes really exist not in the short term but in the medium term.

The Church's Participation

3 -- Hope of securing the release of the political prisoners: Reacting to Mr Walesa's first appeal last week for the lifting of sanctions, the White House spokesman had stated that that would be out of the question until the political prisoners had been released. A top Polish Foreign Ministry official stated on this subject: "It is a very important statement. For the first time Washington is abandoning the other preconditions mentioned hitherto for the lifting of sanctions, such as the revival of Solidarity and the resumption of a broad social dialogue."

Mr Walesa, for his part, naturally stresses the need to release the political prisoners. Thus his proposal in fact seems to be part of a vast effort, in which the Polish church and the U.S. Administration, in particular, are taking part, to negotiate the lifting of sanctions in exchange for the release of the political prisoners. It is not impossible that the government might accept such an arrangement because, on the one hand, General Jaruzelski does not really know what to do with those very cumbersome prisoners and, on the other hand, he is aware that, without new Western credits his chances of overcoming the economic crisis are virtually nonexistent.

4 -- Intention of preventing Poland's growing dependence on CEMA, on the Kremlin: Mr Walesa realized that the Western sanctions were having the effect of reducing Poland's links with the West and increasing CEMA's and Moscow's control over the nation's destiny, which strengthens the position of the party's most extreme hardliners.

5 -- Determination not to play into the hands of the party hardliners: The Solidarity leader finally admitted that the Western policy, aggravating the economic situation and running the risk of sparking off an explosion in the country, is objectively playing into the hands of those elements in the party who are tempted by neo-Stalinism. It is clear -- and this is also what the Episcopate thinks -- that there is still a risk of seeing the present team replaced by another infinitely more brutal one, which would have tragic consequences, going so far as bloodshed or even foreign intervention.

Thus the Solidarity leader's appeal shows that Mr Walesa is not prepared to take such a risk and such a responsibility any more than the Church is. By making this analysis and launching his appeal he thus demonstrated graat political perspicacity. It now remains to be seen, of course, whether the Western heads of state will follow him on that course.

REPORTAGE ON SPEECHES AT 5 DEC SEJM SESSION

AU121811 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Dec 83 p 5

["Abridged" speech by Sejm Deputy Zofia Kalisz at the 5 December Sejm session in Warsaw on the draft law on a state of emergency]

[Text] The presentation of the draft Law on a State of Emergency is the execution of a PPR Constitution directive.

One must bear in mind that the introduction of a state of emergency will be a final necessity. Its introduction will depend to a large extent both on the style of government and the foresight of the authorities on the one hand, and on the maturity and commonsense of Polish society on the other. If these two very important elements are combined, there may never be a need to resort to the state of emergency law in connection with an internal threat to the state's security. I wish to say that not only do most capitalist countries have laws of such rank and importance, but most socialist countries do as well, and in our legal tradition such a law is nothing extraordinary because two laws like this were passed between the wars, in 1928 and 1939.

The basic aim of the draft law is to protect the state's and society's base interests during an exceptional situation. The most recent years of our history have shown that such situations can happen in our country, too, either situations which threaten its internal security or which are caused by a natural catastrophe. The draft law defines as precisely as possible such legal features as the constitutional method of and conditions behind the introduction of a state of emergency, the effects resulting from the introduction of a state of emergency, and responsibility for violating the requirements and conditions in force during a state of emergency.

According to the draft, a state of emergency may be introduced if:

-- throughout the entire PPR or in a considerable part of it, a natural calamity occurs threatening the lives or health of a greater number of citizens or threatening a sizeable area of land, or likely to seriously disrupt the national economy; if the situation in question requires extraordinary measures to protect the basic interests of the state and the citizens. Such a calamity may be: a flood, excessive snowfall, and other extraordinary natural phenomena. Here I beg to draw deputies' attention to the fact that during the combating of calamities, the 1953 decree on benefits to compensate for calamities and other regulations, such as the ones on firefighting, on the combating of infectious diseases, on flood protection, and so on, will also be in force, and the proposed law will not affect these other legal regulations.

-- a serious breach of the peace and public order occurs over a sizeable area of the country, demanding extraordinary measures to protect the interests of the state and citizens.

In both situations, the joint criterion for introducing a state of emergency is a serious threat to the basic interests of the state and citizens, although the source of the threat will be different in each situation.

It is planned that a state of emergency will be introduced after the need for such a state and the sociopolitical effects of introducing it have been fully analyzed, and after extraordinary measures to contain the results of a calamity and protect the state's internal security have been exhausted.

A series of restrictions applying to a state of emergency will be worked out and contained in the draft law. These will vary in proportion to the scale and type of danger to the interests of the state and citizens.

It is obvious that natural calamities require other kinds of measures, mainly economic and organizational ones, whereas threats to the state's security will demand firmer conduct, and therefore a more radical set of rules.

In the case of natural calamities, there will first be a need to reorganize rescue work, supply the population with food and clothing, and safeguard and protect public and private property. We have had several examples of situations like this in past years, for example the flood near Plock or the one in the Zulawy region.

I wish to firmly stress that the number of restrictions automatically in force the moment a state of emergency is declared is relatively small. They are mostly of a facultative nature, and can be applied flexibly depending on the existing situation and the scale of the danger.

The very application of the law itself depends on a previous declaration of a state of emergency by the State Council, which means that as long as the State Council does not declare a state of emergency, the law cannot be applied.

Concerning a state of emergency resulting from a natural calamity, the following rules are foreseen:

-- Rules permitting efficient organization of various forms of rescue work, protection of the lives and health of people, and protection of the public order in areas affected.

-- Rules allowing the use of labor forces, permitting increased employment discipline, and in particular preventing cadre fluctuations that could be harmful in such a situation. Even an eventual introduction of the restrictions foreseen combines a guarantee that basic workers rights will be observed, in other words that the constitutionally-guaranteed 8-hour workday will be observed and that wages will not be reduced should it be necessary to transfer an employee to other work.

-- Rules ensuring better use of transportation and communications.

I wish to point out that the appropriate rules and regulations will only be applied to the extent foreseen in the law and only when necessary.

In the case of a state of emergency because of a threat to the state's internal security, the rules foreseen in the draft law are of a preventive nature; in other words they are designed to prevent activities against the state, such as:

-- Suspension of the right to strike and make protest actions, and also a ban on social and professional assemblies whose activity threatens public security. Measures like the ones above are foreseen in laws valid under normal conditions of life (for example, the law on associations), so the rules proposed in be law are aimed at speeding up and straightening out emergency conduct.

-- Certain restrictions on travel and increased control over people's movements.

-- Warning talks with adolescents likely to violate the legal order. The parents or guardians of a minor may take part in these talks.

-- Internment of persons likely to violate the legal order or carry out activity against the interests and security of the state unless interned. This article does not affect immunity resulting from certain specified laws.

Other restrictions defined in the law and designed to protect legal order would be introduced as the need arose by a decree of the Council of Ministers or of the competent minister. This particularly concerns censorship of mail and telegraph messages, possible suspension of workers self-management bodies, possible suspension of lectures and other forms of teaching work in high schools, and restrictions on the possession of firearms and radio transmitters.

Obviously, the rules on a state of emergency require that sanctions for breaking them be defined. The draft alw defines the sanctions for breaking the law and a simplified court procedure for especially dangerous offenses during a state of emergency, especially those involving a violation of the state of emergency law.

The kinds of basic mechanisms contained in the law presented to the Sejm and the way these mechanisms function highlight the fact that the law possesses a preventive nature, but they also contain repressive features to a necessary extent.

At the same time these restrictions permit an effective protection of social interests on the one hand, and on the other, the legality of carrying them out is guaranteed.

Thus, the law guarantees the protection of citizens rights to the extent possible in a particularly dangerous situation. This protection covers the fundamental rights of workers and the freedom of conscience and religion -- and I beg to stress at this point that the various restrictions do not impede the activity of churches and religious denominations.

The guidelines for state administrative bodies contained in the law also permit the flexible application of the law's regulations, taking into account the personal situations of different people likely to be affected by the restrictions of a state of emergency.

All these topics have been the subject of a detailed analysis by the Sejm commissions. As a result of them, the commissions are proposing a series of corrections in order to improve the text and adapt the regulations to various needs. The following proposed corrections deserve particular attention: an extension of the term of office of the Sejm and of people's councils may only occur by means of a law (as far as the Sejm is concerned, this law will be a constitutional amendment); permissible limits will be set for restricitng citizens rights and liberties during a state of emergency; internees will be guaranteed the possibility of alternative employment; and a firmer definition will be made of the limits to which simplified court procedures and accelerated court procedure apply.

The Sejm commission on whose behalf I am speaking, guided by the supreme interests of the state and by concern for the interests of society, ask that the Sejm adopt the Law on a State of Emergency, together with the corrections contained in the Sejm documents.

1984 Finances

AU131530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Dec 83 p 4

[Report on speech by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz at the 5 December Sejm session in Warsaw on budget and finances in 1984]

[Text] PAP -- The government has submitted to this honorable house the draft budget legislation for 1984, the report on finances in 1984, and the draft legislation on the balance of payments.

Poland's fiscal situation this year has been a little better than in 1982. The budget incomes will be about Z125 billion higher than originally assumed, but the budget deficit this year will be 50 percent lower than proviced for by budget legislation.

The increase in budget income in excess of the plan has been due to higher incomes from turnover taxation, social insurance, and levies from the nonsocialized economy and from the population. However, the income from income taxation will be about Z124 billion short of the planned target.

We have not been able to reduce the total sum of various subsidies this year, which will amount to about Z470 billion and will be about Z28 billion higher than planned. This is a result of the increase in the procurement prices on some farm produce as of 1 July 1983 and of the unchanged retail prices for food. I wish to note that while implementing its austerity program, the government has not only prevented an increase in the planned deficit, but has even curbed it considerably.

The draft budget for 1984 provides for a deficit of about Z130 billion, which is about Z60 billion more than the deficit expected this year.

There elements have a decisive effect on changes in budget expenditures: increased subsidies for the goods and services used by the population, higher outlays on social and cultural purposes, and higher expenditure on investments and capital repairs.

In 1984 the subsidies for the production of basic goods and services will increase from about Z470 to Z602.8 billion, that is, 28.4 percent.

These subsidies do not include the effects of the proposed hikes in retail prices for subsidized foodstuffs. It is estimated that state subsidies for food production will increase Z34 billion in 1984.

Aside from food subsidies, subsidies for coal production will be another reason for larger budget expenditu es in 1984. The increased subsidies for coal production are occasioned by the increased production costs. The total subsidies for the production and sales of coal for the population will amount to Z171 billion in 1984 and will account for 28.4 percent of all subsidies.

Passenger rail and road transportation and urban transportation also require subsidies. If the present level of fares is to be maintained then these means of transportation will have to be subsidized by another Z23 billion to the tune of Z127 billion.

However, the share of subsidies in the general budget expenditure continues to gradually decline, despite the steady increase in the overall amount of subsidies.

Unceasing improvements in the system of subsidies and in control checks are responsible for the fact that enterprises are under increasingly stronger pressure to improve their economic management.

Social and cultural expenditure will increase considerably -- by over Z120 billion, that is, by 21 percent -- because of increased teachers' wages provided for by the Teachers' Charter and because of increased employment in education and health service.

The cultural development fund will also receive larger subsidies.

Altogether the state expenditure on social and cultural facilities accounts for almost one quarter of current budget outlays.

The budget outlays for investments and capital repairs are another important item because they will be increased 13.6 percent. Ths increase will also include repayments of the bank loans used for investment projects whose construction has been dropped.

The budget will allot Z218.7 billion on national defense. The share of this expenditure in the overall budget expenditure will decline from 7.1 percent this year to 6.6 percent in 1984.

We have been thrifty in planning our expenditures, except for the sectors that are socially and economically most important.

The high increase in expenditures requires increased budget incomes. We have to take measures to increase budget incomes by Z582 billion.

Turnover taxation paid by socialized enterprises is the main item of budget incomes. It accounts for 36.3 percent of and will be much larger than in previous years. Turnover taxation will help us take over the excessive profits made by enterprises. In addition, we will be able to collect more money because of the contracted prices for luxury articles, for goods of higher standards, and for stimulants.

It is impossible, however, to continue changing turnover taxation rates for a longer time. These rates will continue to stabilize as the flow of goods to marketplaces and the fiscal situation of enterprises become normalized. The draft budget envisages that the upsurge in the incomes from turnover taxation in 1984 will be lower than in 1983 and will amount to 13 percent.

Increased levies from income taxation will be another important element of increased budget incomes. The new system of progressive income taxation must go hand in hand with curbs on concessions. We propose that concessions on account of export and of production quality should be primarily maintained. Most concessions for the enterprises that engage in small-scale production, cooperative production, and production by disabled people will be maintained. We expect that income taxation should provide us with an additional Z215 billion or thereabouts.

The budget will also take over a part of the sinking fund calculated on the strength of the new value of fixed assets. We will be unable to effect the necessary changes in the structure of the economy if we fail to obtain the necessary funds for this purpose.

I wish to repeat that even the complete realization of the planned incomes will be unable to prevent the budget deficit of 1984. In this situation the postulates that are not covered by the draft budget expenditures can be implemented only if we are able to receive extra money from the people.

The incomes policy, S. Nieckarz continued, vis-a-vis the nonsocialized economy outside of agriculture and vis-a-vis the population was laid down in the legislation adopted by this honorable house on 23 July 1983. Following the initial period of implementing this policy, 1984 will be another stage of this implementation. [sentence as published]

The year 1984 will also see the continuing intensified and consistent struggle against various methods of money making by the people who go only for "easy" money.

Taxation policy will support various forms of economic activity under one's own steam, especially individual trades carried out in towns and rural areas in line with the law. We will encourage investments in such trades, training of apprentices, and permanent attachment to one's trade.

Next year the taxation of trades and private commerce will be based more extensively on the data compiled by taxpayers. Only smaller workshops, mainly service workshops, will be released from this duty.

We have completed a stage in reviewing the draft farm taxation reform. In principle the basic system-type solutions for this taxation concerning typical farms have not been questioned. We plan to reform this taxation as of 1 July 1984. In view of this, the first and second installments of this taxation for the first half of 1984 will be calculated on present principles.

As for the plans for local budgets, they have been developed by the local authorities themselves. The incomes of these authorities plus the general subsidies make it possible to be independent in providing funds for various purposes and tasks, depending on their importance and on the local needs. The local budget funds amount to over Z900 billion. Despite the general state budget deficit, the local budgets are fully balanced, thanks to central subsidies.

The draft balance of payments for 1984 mirrors the extremely complicated and differentiated external situation of our country. Poland's economic cooperation with the socialist countries continues to tighten in many spheres, as attested to by the intensification of cooperative ties and the assistance of our partners in completing our investments. Mutual trade continues to increase rapidly and will achieve a record level of 7.3 billion transfer rubles on the side of exports and 7.8 billion rubles on the side of imports.

One more long-term loan granted us by the USSR will help us finance the deficit of the balance of payments. This deficit means that this year, too, we will receive from the USSR far more goods than we will be able to supply ourselves.

The draft balance of payments for 1984, which takes into account the aforementioned assumptions, provides for:

-- increasing next year the incomes from our exports to the socialist countries to about 8.1 billion transferable rubles;

-- increasing the expenditure on imports from 7.8 billion transferable rubles this year to 8.8 billion transferable rubles, that is, by almost 13 percent;

-- continuing the adverse balance of payments.

The planned adverse balance of payments would be covered next year, too, by long-term loan from the USSR.

Poland's payments situation vis-a-vis the West is developing under the impact of the burden caused by our debts and by the economic restrictions applied by NATO countries. These restrictions continue to bar access of Polish goods to the Western market. Also the "credit blockade" continues to stem the flow of the most necessary foreign loans, making it difficult to supply our national economy with raw and other materials.

Despite the restrictions in question, we are trying to settle the problems of our debts as far as we are able to in practice. At the beginning of 1982 the Western governments suspended the talks with us about rescheduling our debt repayments.

Now after a 2-year interval, those governments have decided to resume their talks with us. It is hard to predict what their outcome will be. A long-term settlement of repayments must not be achieved at the cost of weakening our country's production capacisities and of causing our living conditions to deteriorate.

Commonsense makes it imperative to take into account at the present stage our relations with the West as they really are at present. For this reason the main assumptions of the repayment plan in the free foreign exchange area are as follows:

-- increasing the incomes from exports to $6.2 billion next year;

-- achieving a surplus in the balance of payments of about $1.5 billion;

-- obtaining only a minimum sum of foreign loans amounting to $200 million;

-- continuing negotiations with the banks on rescheduling debt repayments and ensuring the servicing of the accords already signed; this should go hand in hand with lowering repayments to $1.65-1.75 billion.

It is estimated that Poland's debts at the end of 1984 will amount to R4.5 billion with the socialist countries and $29.4 billion with the capitalist countries.

The legislation on the Office of the Minister of Finance and on finance offices and chambers, which was adopted a year ago, has made it possible to adapt the organization of the Finance Ministry to new requirements.

A newly organized finance service, which is under the finance minister, has been operating since 1983.

The finance chambers have examined and verified for the first time the balancesheets of state enterprises in the sphere of the socialized economy, which is the chief source of budget incomes. That verification has not only brought to light the fact that about Z30 billion have not been transferred to the state budget, but has also helped to correct some accounts in favor of enterprises. This line of action will be developed.

Control and running supervision over the subsidies paid to enterprises are also important tasks of the finance services.

The finance service also continues to fight taxation abuses, which are and will be dealt utmost severity. In this regard there will be no difference between taxation abuses committed by enterprises and the private sector.

I am convinced, S. Nieckarz said in conclusion, that the draft state budget and the draft balance of payments presented to the Sejm are the best possible alternatives under the present difficult economic conditions.

On behalf of the government I ask you to review and approve the budget legislation for 1984 and the draft balance of payments.

Passport Law Amendments

AU121438 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Dec 83 p 6

["Abridged" speech by Sejm Deputy Witold Gadomski at the 5 December Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Deputy Witold Gadomski presented a report by the Commission for Legislative Work and the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice on the government draft amendment to the passport law.

The passport law currently in force, which was passed in 1959, remains valid in its basic principles. It allows for the introduction of a flexible passport policy in accordance with the interests of the state and with the hopes and expectations of citizens. In recent years, this policy has aimed to gradually eliminate or restrict some of the conditions that have to be met for a citizen to leave the country.

But the legal regulations on this subject have caused reservations among some circles of society. The imprecise way of expressing the reasons behind the refusal of a passport has been subject to particular criticism. Doubts have been raised by such expressions as "important state considerations" or "important social considerations" which, according to the law, may be reasons for refusing a passport. All opinions and demands concerning the duty to return a passport to the issuing body after one's return to Poland have been the subject of detailed analysis by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, supported by comparisons with similar laws in other socialist countries and even in some capitalist countries.

In the draft amendment, some of the expressions, which society felt were an inadequate guarantee that the right of citizens to obtain a passport would be adhered to, have been eliminated or clarified.

The draft clearly defines under what circumstances a passport issuing body may refuse to issue a passport. These are listed in Article 4, paragraph 2, points 1 to 7. Thus, a passport may be refused if:

1 -- preliminary criminal proceedings or court proceedings are underway, or in the case of a conditional waiver of criminal proceedings in favor of probation, a passport may not be issued until 3 months after the end of the probation period;

2 -- the protection of a state secret or important state interests concerning the country's defense, public order, or economy weigh against the issuing of a passport, or the **issuance** of a passport could expose the national economy to serious losses or cause serious disruptions to its functioning;

3 -- there is a lack of funds to cover one's stay abroad, and if it is impossible to guarantee a passport applicant legal protection in the country where he is going; it is necessary to guarantee someone in need of care the personal care and material support of the person applying for a passport;

4 -- an applicant has not fulfilled a duty, defined in a law or in a decree by a court or other state body, toward the state, a socialized economic unit, or an individual;

5 -- an applicant has acted to the detriment of PPR state interests during a stay abroad;

6 -- he has spoiled the good name of the PPR during a stay abroad and 2 years have not elapsed since this occurrence;

7 -- there is a violation of Article 8 paragraph 4 of the law -- in other words, the use of a passport not in accordance with the purpose for which it was issued, or a multiple failure by the bearer of a passport to return it to the issuing body within 14 days after his return, or a failure to report to the passport issuing body the loss of a passport.

In order to meet society's expectations halfway, it is proposed that the minister of internal affairs or a body authorized by him could release passport holders from the duty to return them to issuing bodies. In this connection, one ought to stress the forecast that as of 1 January 1984, those who possess passports valid for the European socialist countries will be exempted from having to return them after every trip, and that decisions may be made on an individual basis to exempt those making frequent trips to capitalist countries from returning their passports.

ORZECHOWSKI ON PARTY'S ALLIANCE POLICY

PM132050 Bailystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 4 Nov 83 pp 1, 3-5

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Prof Marian Orzechowski by GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA correspondent Marian Wisniewski; date and place not given]

[Text] Wisniewski: Does a Marxist party need allies, and what are the circumstances in which it may need them? How should the party answer the accusation, voiced by its political adversaries, that it only wants allies at the moment of seizing and consolidating power and, if need be, in times of crisis? And that later it simply forgets its erstwhile allies and alliances?

Orzechowski: Let us go back in our deliberations to the very sources, to the birth of the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism. For the idea of alliance and allies in the thought of Marx and Engels emerged as early as in the "Communist Manifesto." The need to establish class and political alliances in the struggle to overthrow capitalism is mentioned there in very clear terms. That line of thought is constantly present in the theory and practical activity of the authors of scientific socialism. If revolution becomes the order of the day, the question naturally arises of who, or what social forces, is interested in it. In other words, the question arises of who can become, as it were, a natural ally of the working class during the revolution and after its victorious realization.

The question of alliance in the Marxist formulation needs to be considered in two aspects: one is that of class, the other that of political issues. As regards the class aspect, Marx and Engels formulate the familiar notion -- which is, nonetheless, worth repeating here -- that as the proletariat emancipates itself socially it thus also emancipates -- in passing, as it were -- all the working people. If this is so, then it seems an obvious and natural thing for the proletariat to strive to secure loyal allies for itself among the entire mass of working people. As we know, the closest class ally of that kind is found in the working peasantry.

In their analyses of the course of the 1848 revolutions in France and Germany, as well as the history of the Paris Commune and all the preceding revolutionary movements, the classics of Marxism put forward the thesis that there can be no chance of consolidating the achievements of a revolution without having a lasting class and political alliance during the revolution itself and without continuing it after power has been seized; that way it is not possible to achieve success in building socialism. That was why, in his polemic with the leaders of the German Social Democrats, and especially with Kautsky, Engels declared his staunch disagreement with the view that everything remaining outside the working class constituted a "reactionary mass" and that the big-industry proletariat was the only revolutionary force there was.

This thesis, while seemingly revolutionary in the extreme, was in actual fact aimed against the revolution. For if the majority -- that is, the nonproletarian masses -- are not interested in the revolution, then there is obviously no sense at all in attempting to start one. One would simply have to wait until, as a result of class stratification, the majority of society became proleterian. Echoes of this belief in an inbuilt self-regulating automatism of historical development will continue to sound in the workers' movement for a long time to come yet.

Wisniewski: That was the class aspect. How does the concept of alliance present itself from the political angle?

Orzechowski: From the political angle it was the question of an alliance between the working class party and the parties representing nonproletarian classes. At this point it is again worth recalling the polemic between Engels and the leftists of that time who were against any kind of political compromise. They even went as far as to maintain that compromise does not become a proletarian party. Engels would in turn reply to that that without political compromise. without an alliance with other parties, it would be impossible either to take up the revolutionary cause or, which is more essential, to conclude it victoriously.

The compromise must, however, answer on elementary precondition: to serve the cause of the proletariat and to make it easier for the working class to fulfill its historic task. If these conditions are met, an alliance can, in fact, be negotiated with anyone. The only alliances to be categorically opposed are those which would mean abandoning the fundamental ideological principles. Several decades later the same point was stressed by Lenin in his famous polemic "Left-Wing Communism: A Childhood Disorder" as he firmly opposed the thesis, propagated by the leftists, that all alliances are meaningless in practical application.

Wisniewski: Let us, then, take the next step from the theory of practice....

Orzechoswki: What was still, in part, in the realm of prognosis in the thought of Marx and Engels, entered the realm of practice with Lenin. Or, to put it more precisely, of both theory and practice. As the theory supported the practice so will the practice continually enrich the theory with new conclusions and observations.

To begin with, let us recall one tremendously important notion introduced by Lenin: that socialism is the work of millions, not just the workers' class on its own, and in particular not just the communists on their own. The communists are just a drop in the ocean (the ocean of the working people). And thus there can be no victory without an alliance with nonparty people: The revolution cannot, quite simply, succeed without it.

This conclusion, so striking in its logic, clarity, and simplicity, was based on a profound analysis of the reality of Lenin's times. His observations referred first of all to the conditions existing in Russia where, as we know, the peasantry constituted the decisive majority in society. But it is true of every country, and not only in Lenin's times, that the nonproletarian masses constitute a majority in society. Thus the need for political alliance stems from the very nature of the fabric of any society.

In Lenin's thought, as in Marx' and Engels', this question is twofold: It has a class aspect, concerning an alliance between the working class and the nonproletarian masses, and a political one, concerning an alliance between the working class party with other parties who are political representatives of those masses.

Wisniewski: And what about the accusation that we only remember our allies when we are in trouble?

Orzechowski: Is it only in historically difficult moments that one needs allies? It is, of course, true that in crisis situations the need for an alliance is felt particularly strongly. But it does not at all follow from this statement that alliances are necessary only in such circumstances.

To put it in the most concise way, such an alliance is by nature a historical regularity and it is a distortion of this regularity to underestimate it, to treat it as a mere facade, or to reduce the allies' role to that of a transmitting device for reaching the masses instead of treating them as actual political partners.

Wisniewski: How did this question develop in historical terms? To what extent were those alliances tactical, and to what extent strategic? It would be good to have examples from outside the Polish experience as well.

Orzechowski: A positive example can be quoted from the history of the Soviet Russia -- and there, above all, from Lenin's concept and strategy of alliance in the struggle for power. Enough proof for this can be found if we study Lenin's polemics on this subject, for example those with Bukharin and Trotsky.

During the first stage of the revolution in Russia the order of the day was the question of alliance with the socialist revolutionaries. Lenin attached great signficiance to that alliance -- which only collapsed in July 1981, when the socialist revolutionaries attempted unsuccessfully to carry out an armed coup which was, to all intents and purposes, an uprising directed against the revolution. However, that failure did not spell the end of the policy of alliance with the working peasantry.

A negative example can, in turn, be furnished by the history of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. The main reason for the fall of the republic -- which lasted for less than 120 days -- was the fact that the revolution did not meet the needs of the peasantry. The Hungarian Communists simply underestimated the Russian experience. In formal terms, Hungary, or the Hungarian proletariat -- especially in Budapest itself -- was more developed and thus, as it were, more ripe for a revolution; despite this, in consequence of the lack of social and political base in the form of an alliance, the revolution ended in defeat.

Wisnieski: What conclusions follow from those historically divergent experiences?

Orzechowski: The conclusions are, naturally, manifold. For example, in his analysis of the sources of the Hungarian failure, Lenin pointed out the fact that a socialist revolution gives peasants much more (mostly in the form of land) than a bourgeois revolution does. By the nature of things, therefore, the peasant is a natural ally of the former.

A similarly negative, although greatly instructive, lesson in history can be provided by the case of the rise and the fall of the Bavarian Soviet Republic. Among the many questions Lenin put to the leaders of the republic was the following: What was done for the peasants around Munich?

We drew the appropriate lesson for Poland from all those experiences, both the ones that were successful and those which ended in failure. In its July [1944] Manifesto, the Polish Committee for National Liberation solemnly announced the realization -- as one of its first tasks -- of the age-old dream of the peasants and, at the same time, the motto put forward already by the Great Proletariat (the first Polish workers' party, set up in the summer of 1982): "The land to those who work it."

Wisniewski: If alliances are of permanent -- and not expediential -- nature, then how are we to defend, within their framework, that which distinguishes us from our allies? In other words, will the essentials not become "diluted" in those politically and socially diverse negotiations?

Orzechowski: This is, of course, an issue of major importance. Within every political alliance one can distinguish, as it were, two strata, or two planes. The first is the joint plane, the one that determines the concurrence of interests, about the issues that create a permanent and direct bond between the allied sides. And the other plane is that which involves the individual interests, plans, and aims of each allied partner. An alliance between the working class and the nonproletarian masses is based precisely on those two prerequisites. What they have in common is their striving to overthrow capitalism and build a system based on social justice.

Wisniewski: That, as it were, is what each individual partner contributes toward the joint account....

Orzechowski: It is altogether a kind of joint account, to use that metaphor. There are no issues here that might separate or divide the partners. The dispute between them, on the other hand, concerns the ways of development, the pace of the transformations, and the hierarchy of goals. It is tremendously important to become aware of which issues are not subject to bargaining of compromises.

Wisniewski: Could we have concrete examples to substantiate your remarks?

Orzechowski: An example here can be provided by the resolutions of the joint 11th plenum in the question of agricultural development and adequate supply of food for the nation. An overriding question, and one which unites all partners, is the need to meet and fulfill the urgent challenge presented bythe necessity to feed the nation adquately. That is the supreme value, accepted with full solidarity by all partners and all parites in the political alliance. On the other hand, it is always necessary to keep the objective situation in focus, especially our material capabilities, and also the experience and the state of social awareness of the peasants. We must not ignore all that if we do not want to lapse into socially harmful utopian thinking. And so our overriding, strategic goal must have concrete tactical solutions subordinated to it.

These solutions naturally create a new social situation and that, in turn, requires new underlying premises and a new approach. The usual transformation of social material.

Wisniewski: What about the question of the ideological identity of each of the individual allies?

Orzechowski: Of course, all this time we have been talking about alliances based on certain principles, about honest alliances in which no one intends to deceive the other side. For there are also alliances whose terms the partners do not keep, as they had been concluded under pressure. We, I shall repeat, are talking about honest and serious alliances in which each of the partners keeps in view the goal they have jointly accepted.

And at the same time none of the partners conceals his own real identity. The working class party does not make a secret of its Marxist descent, its ideological identity, or its ultimate goal, that is, abolition of the class system. Our party declares all these honestly in the negotiations with its partners, in the course of which it openly states that it will not abandon its identity, its traditions, or the above mentioned ultimate goal.

This straightforward presentation of the whole issue is the best proof confirming that we treat both our allies and alliances seriously. For the main thing is to ensure that we do not lose our identity in our alliances -- alliances which, by the nature of things, are based on compromise -- and that we remain what we really are. In this way we are, it seems, more clearly defined in our own assessment and at the same time more credible in the eyes of our allies. For the latter know only too well who we are and there is no need to take recourse to a game of appearances. The fundamental arguments we have behind us are the state, the international alliances, and socialism -- in other words, everything that constitutes the best guarantees of development for the Polish nation.

Wisniewski: How, in connection with all this and in the context of the questions asked here, does the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] formula stand for today and tomorrow? What is the common factor in that arrangement, what is politically and ideologically integrated, and what do its individual partners treat as a value that cannot be traded in?

Orzechowski: PRON is a specific form of a political alliance, too: a platform for cooperation between all prosocialist forces interested in making socialism more modern and in building it in a way that can be accepted by the largest possible proportion of our society. It is thus a platform constituting an alliance and based on the recognition, by all partners, of the leadership of the Marxist party, but on the condition, as it were, that that leadership is accepted by society and that it will continue to be accepted.

What is common to all partners, you ask, and what cannot be traded in? I already spoke about the agreement that had to meet two conditions, about the dual consensus in our social agreements. The first plane of the agreement, or of the consensus, is the plane of all fundamental principles of our system, accepted by all parties, all participants in the agreement. This found its formal expression in the PRON declaration of 20 July 1982. It can, therefore, be said that an assent, declared by all partners, to the fundamental principles of our system is an initial and necessary precondition of the kind of alliance that the PRON unquestionably constitutes.

The movement will not, therefore, engage in any debate on subjects such as the following: Should Poland be a socialist country? Should it remain a loyal ally for the other socialist countries? Does the alliance with the USSR constitute a guarantee of the security of our borders? Should the Marxist party play the leading role in the nation? Anyone who intends to propose such issues for a debate automatically places himself outside the movement.

The other plane of agreement and of the political concensus constitutes a broad arena of social compromise. It embraces everything that deserves and ought to be discussed. That is, most of all, the questions of how to realize those goals of our system, of their hierarchy, of the pace of the realization of the tasks that have been jointly accepted, and so on.

Wisniewski: And what about other questions that can come under discussion?

Orzechowski: There are many of those. For example, the scale on which nonparty people should have access to positions of power. This scale, as we know, is very broad now and it continues to increase -- one of the causes behind that being the debates I have already mentioned. Further, the question of the models of legislative and structural solutions of certain institutions. Finally, the question of arriving at an appropriate model of relations between the authorities in power and the citizens, appropriate procedures for carrying out social consultations, and so on.

All this, it deserves to be stressed firmly, concerns the most broadly understood method of exercising power. That is not an easy undertaking, whether being discussed in debate or being put into practice; on the contrary, it is complex and difficult, but tremendously important and fundamental for the building of socialism in Poland. An example of the difficulty involved and, at the same time, the efficacy of the adopted procedure of social negotiation can be found in the new bills on people's councils and territorial self-government. No one can deny that these questions are, by their very nature, fundamentally involved in the issue of the state's system. And the fact that the Sejm has approved these bills is in a way a material manifestation of the vitality of our alliance. After viewing the matter from many viewpoints, and discussing it at length and, at times, arduously, it agreed to choose the optimum solutions. The same is true of many other matters, not only those mentioned here.

Wisniewski: What, then, are the indisputable values, the ones which are beyond any discussion, bargaining, or compromise?

Orzechowski: The questions that are indisputable and cannot be traded in are the identity and authenticity of each partner in the movement. We do not, for example, demand that the Catholics abandon their own world outlook and they, similarly, do not, on the whole, insist that we renounce the principles of scientific socialism. Nor can traditions be exchanged or replaced: Each partner in the movement keeps their own distinct traditions, be it the ZSL, the SD, or the Christian Social Association.

Finally, the right of each participant in the movement to express his own opinion on things taking place in our country is beyond all discussion. After all, none of the sides owns exclusive rights to the decisive argument, or to proposing the only correct solution. All this is even more than the question of political honesty or decency, because it is a question of elementary commonsense. I will repeat here the opinion I expressed considerably earlier (in an interview given to ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on the eve of the PRON Congress): Everyone is entitled to express his opinion about the state of affairs in our people's republic. But this entitlement should not be used from the position of an outside observer, a mere commentator, an idle looker-on who always knows better. ("I told you so...") We do not accept such attitudes.

Wisniewski: What is the socialist countries' current experience when it comes to alliances? Perhaps you can give us some details concerning, in particular, Hungary, in connection with your recent visit there and the agreement that has been signed.

Orzechowski: One cannot make sweeping statements about these matters and reduce all historical instances and all the different expereiences to a common denominator. For each of the socialist countries has accumulated -- in the course of its own, sometimes quite bitter, historical experience -- its own experiements, its own achievements, and its own models of the course to be taken in these matters.

The Hungarians did, in fact, carry out some very interesting experiments in the area of alliance with the peasants and the intelligentsia after 1956. That alliance contributed in significant measure to a restoration of unity within a society considerably battered and disturbed in consequence of the well known events in the mid-fifties.

Another type of experiment was, in turn, carried out in Czechoslovakia. I mean the alliance between the two nations, Czechs and Slovaks, within the framework of one state. Like any other alliance, this one is based on a recognition of the overriding causes -- in this case, the existence of one federal state -- but it is also an expression of a kind of compromise where both the nations have equal rights. That particular compromise was not arrived at easily, as we know from the painful history of the state in question. It could only have come into effect in a worker-peasant state, and so it has an unequivocal significance in terms of class.

Cuba's experience is completely different to our European experience. Recently, the island celebrated the 25th anniversary of the existence of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. These committees are in fact a characteristically Cuban, institutionalized form of revolutionary alliance between different social groups within the entire group of working people. The alliance was set up in defense of the revolution, against externally generated attempts at overthrowing it.

A social function similar to the one fulfilled by our PRON is discharged in Bulgaria by the Fatherland Front. The Bulgarians have, in any case, been taking up very interesting experiments recently, involving, for instance, social consultations or, in particular, the institution of popular referendum. These experiments are thoroughly institutional in nature, and they also pertain to the system itself.

Generally speaking, extremely interesting and very promising things are happening now in these areas in all the socialist countries. The Hungarians, for example, have brought in a new election system, and that idea, together with other, equally original ones, was generated within the forum of their Popular Patriotic Front (analogical to our PRON).

The GDR, in turn, can boost interesting achievements as regards the formula of cooperation between churches in the matter of such paramount importance as the defense of the jeopardized peace.

In other words, interesting and significant changes are taking place everywhere within institutions concerned with the law and the state, that is, in the sphere where power is exercised. This, incidentally, is a fairly instructive contribution to the debate whose subject is the question of whether socialism lends itself to reform.

Wisniewski: What message is there for us in all those experiments?

Orzechowski: It is our duty to closely observe and examine all these social -- and I will not hesitate to also call them historical -- experiments. The reason for this is simple and practical: We should do it in order to avoid the mistakes that may occur, and to make use of our friends' experience in a form that is as thoroughly tested and crystallized as possible. I do not think it will be presumptuous on my part to say that our Polish experiments, which cost us so dearly, also contain many signs and meanings whose sense can be intelligible also outside our country.

Wisniewski: Now for a very concrete question: There have been signals from parishes, small townships, and also larger centers about attempts by the party to directly "steer" PRON organizations. Could we ask you to give us your answer to this charge?

Orzechowski: I wish to state my view of this matter in a brief and unequivocal way. If such cases have really occurred, then they are not only alarming but also very dangerous. They are not only aimed at the essence of the movement, but are also absolutely contrary to the intentions of the party and its leadership. Such attempts at directing things -- and I do hope they remain no more than attempts -- are particularly harmful in the long run, and they constitute an expression of a lack of understanding about the fact that PRON is vitally necessary for the nation, for socialism, and, therefore, also for our party.

Those attempts to direct are the consequences of the habit of taking things easy, or of the way some people have gotten used to settling things by means of telephone instructions, but -- unfortunately -- they also result from common arrogance. They are mostly the result of the fact that some of our comrades suffer from short memory: There are many among them who forgot too soon about what happened to us in August 1980. But even if they do not remember it any more, our society -- in particular our working class -- remembers it well.

POLITBURO ASSESSES SITUATION, HUSAK VISIT

AU141150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 6 December the PZPR Central Committee Politburo appraised the country's sociopolitical situation. The development of events during the last few months testifies to the fact that the efforts of working people and the many political initiatives made by the party have contributed to the further stabilization of the political situation in the country. Social support is being rebuilt and this is ensuring that the processes of socialist renewal are irrevocable and permanent.

The discussions of the 13th and 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenums confirmed the constancy of the party's political line, which was mapped out by the Ninth PZPR Congress. It is a policy line that serves to bring into agreement all patriotic social forces, as well as to isolate and combat hostile antisocialist centers. The resolutions of the 13th and 14th PZPR Central commission Plenums increase the demands on the party and confront it with tasks that it must perform itself with its members, its primary party organizations, and its party committees. The resolutions make it our duty to set new PZPR political initiatives in motion with the aim of extending the representation of the workers class among party authorities and in the representative bodies of the state, as well as to increase the participation of working people in both the administration and the co-management in enterprises and in the whole state.

Our most important mutual national task is to lead the economy onto a road of development as quickly as possible and at the lowest possible cost. Everything that serves this purpose must be done, but above all, we must inspire the great potential that is human initiative, social and productive activeness, and economic resourcefulness.

The positive trends that we have now achieved in the basic sectors of the national economy have halted the drop in the standard of living. However, this is not suitably appreciated by the people due to the high level of inflation and the short supplies of many necessary goods to the market. This is why the party's main undertakings must be focused on resolving economic problems of the highest sociopolitical importance.

The Politburo adopted a timetable for the implementation of tasks facing party committees, cells, and organizations that stem from the Politburo report, the speech made by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the resolutions of the 14th PZPR Central Committee. A decision was made to publish the main tasks stemming from the decisions of the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in the press and to methodically examine reports on their implementation at Politburo sessions, as well as to occasionally report on them in the mass media.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo appraised the results of the official fraternal visit of the party-state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic under the leadership of Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, from 30 November to 1 December.

It was said that the visit was an important event in the process of consolidating the fraternal relations and the comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the countries of the socialist community.

The Politburo assessed very highly the significance of the talks that were held to consolidate the ideological and political ties between the PZPR and the CPCZ along with the mutual exchange of reports on the current problems facing the building of socialism in the PPR and the CSSR.

It was pointed out that the results of the visit are the basis for speeding up the process of a comprehensive development of fraternal relations between both countries. It was said that the talks and meetings that were held during the visit brought definite decisions on the development of various spheres of bilateral cooperation, increasing contacts between state and government institutions and political and social organizations, as well as developing various kinds of contacts between worker, trade union, and youth communities.

The endeavors made by both sides toward a significant enlivening of economic cooperation thanks to the following factors was stressed -- through increased trade turnover, the intensive development of specialization and cooperation, and the Czech side's contribution to certain investments, as well as mutual opposition to the sanctions imposed on socialist countries, particularly those imposed on Poland by the United States and certain other capitalist countries. The development of mutual economic, scientific, and technological cooperation comprises an active contribution to intensifying the process of economic integration in the framework of CEMA.

The Politburo stated that the positions of both parties were in complete agreement concerning their appraisals of the current international situation, the ways in which it is being aggravated and the reasons behind it, which underline the imperialist policies of the United States and its NATO allies, and it also confirmed its full support for the activities of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries that are aimed at ensuring the peace and security of the states of the socialist community.

It was stressed that at the same time as undertaking essential defense measures, the states of the socialist community will not cease in their efforts to implement the USSR's peace and disarmament proposals, as well as those of other socialist states.

The Politburo fully approved of the results of the talks and the decisions that were made and will be elaborated in the government's timetable. It also advised the appropriate party cells and appealed to proper institutions and organizations to urgently prepare the correct programs for the activization of comprehensive fraternal realtions and cooperation with the CSSR.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER ON FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION

LD141247 Warsaw PAP in English 1113 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 Dec -- "The year 1983 turned out to be a good year as far as plant production in Poland is concerned. Grain crops amounted to 22 million tonnes, 0.8 million tonnes more than last year," Poland's Agriculture and Food Economy Minister Stanislaw Zieba told newsmen today.

The purchase of coke was 120 thousand tonnes bigger than in 1982. However, it is still necessary to import both grain and oil plants.

Some 34 million tonnes of potatoes have been gathered this year, 2 million tonnes more than last year. Beetroot purchases from this year's crops amounted to 16.4 million tonnes.

Those fair crops make the situation look a little bit better than last year as regards supplying the food processing industry with domestic products. Nevertheless, they are not sufficient to fill the gap in food economy balance-sheets caused by depriving Poland of the right to credit purchases of agricultural products abroad, including grain and fodder.

"Moves made by our ministry aim at a more significant growth in plant production next year and in the years to come," said Zieba, whose ministry is also responsible for food economy. The rise in plant crops has to create the groundwork for basing animal breeding on local fodder."

Meanwhile, at another press conference here today which was devoted to supplies of goods to shops and the time-table according to which shops will be open on the last days before Christmas, the deputy minister for trade said "Sausages and related meat products this month will account for 50 per cent of meat supplies, against 40 per cent in the preceding months." The share of pork meat will go up from 30 to 34 per cent.

"There will be more meat products of higher grade: more smoked and refined products. Despite the improvement as compared with the preceding months the structure of meat and meat products supply may fail to square with the demand for individual varieties sought after before Christmas.

"Other food articles, among them fats, dairy products, flour, cereals, and sugar, are expected to be available all the time. The supplies of salt-cured fish are supposed to go up by 29 per cent and those of carps -- by as much as 50 percent as compared with the figures recorded in December 1982," Vice-Minister Tadeusz Przyborowski said.

PRICE INCREASES QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES RELEASED

LD142327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The final date for returning questionnaires compiled by the Prices Research Office on the proposed price increases for foodstuffs and the ways of compensating for them, has expired.

Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski stated to a PAP journalist that at a rough estimate, the results show that almost the same number of people are for choosing the first variant as are for choosing the second. The majority of those who responded were old-age pensioners or those receiving disability pensions; they firmly chose the second variant. Workers opted for the first proposal. About 78 percent of those responding think that in future it would be better if price changes were made more often, but smaller.

The announcement of the full results of the questionnaire will be made in early January next year. Only then will the final decisions on the price increases for foods be made.

WALBRZYCH MAN INDICTED FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITY

LD142107 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec (PAP) -- The Wroclaw Garrison Procurator's Office has indicted a Walbrzych inhabitant, 27-year-old Zbigniew Zh., a former worker at the sulfuric acid plant, to appear before the Silesian Military District Court. He is accused of engaging in antistate activity, together with others, to the benefit of foreign organizations and of making illegal border crossings.

Zbigniew Zh. began this work at the emigrants' camp in Hetzendorf, Austria, which he visited in 1981 on a tourist passport. He continued this work in the United States. While in Austria, Zbigniew Zh. was engaged in the publication of antistate articles, the dissemination of leaflets, the organization of anti-Polish demonstrations, and the picketing of the Polish Embassy. After returning to Poland in October last year he went into hiding for some time, and was arrested in the CSSR with his wife and two (?acquaintances) and handed over to the Polish authorities. Zbigniew Zh. has admitted perpetrating his antistate activities.

DATA GIVEN ON SOVIET SUPPLIES TO POLAND

AU140815 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 10/11 Dec 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP -- PAP Moscow correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz writes: The end of the year is approaching, and together with it an examination of economic results. We are aware of the tremendous importance of supplies of Soviet raw materials, machines, and consumer goods, which in many cases are the primary source of supply for our economy.

We can see how Soviet exports to Poland have fared this year by looking at concrete examples. By the end of November, 91.5 percent of this year's commitments should have been met, which would mean a completely steady flow of supplies.

Deliveries of natural gas have been ahead of schedule by a small amount. We have received 5.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, in other words 91.6 percent of the year's quota. Deliveries of crude oil have been proceeding steadily and amounted to 11,667,000 metric tons at the end of November, in other words 91.5 percent of the trade commitment.

As far as other basic fuels are concerned, we note that 96 percent of this year's gasoline quota has been delivered, 93.1 percent of the engine oil quota, and 92.1 percent of the mazout quota.

Concerning cotton, only 82.4 percent of the year's quota had been received by the end of November. But since the beginning of December we have been receiving additional deliveries of cotton from this year's crop, which has only just picked in Soviet republics in Central Asia.

The Soviet Union has fulfilled its trade commitments completely and ahead of schedule when it comes to tea (3,000 metric tons) and hard cheeses (750 metric tons), whereas it has overfulfilled its deliveries of preserved fish -- 113.1 percent of the year's quota.

During the period of time in question, deliveries of machines and equipment for the modernization of our industry, especially light industry, have been proceeding well on the whole. We have also received this year 8,000 tractors of various types and a full quantity of loading machines for beets and other machinery. The USSR has fulfilled its exports of automobiles ahead of schedule, chiefly Ladas, of which we have received over 3,700.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES IRANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

AU131907 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10/11 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 9 December, Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, received Fereydun Razi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Polish-Iranian relations formed the subject of talks.

BRIEFS

UN CONTINGENT RETURNS -- The Soldiers of the 20th group of the Polish military contingent of the UN military forces in the Middle East have returned home. During the last 6 months, they were in peacetime service on the Golan Heights, taking part in supervising the observance of agreements on cease-fire in this region. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Dec 83 LD]

SCINTEIA CARRIES CEAUSESCU'S TORONTO STAR INTERVIEW

AU130810 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 5 December in Bucharest to Stephan Handelman, chief of the London bureau of the TORONTO STAR]

[Text] Question: Your Excellency, please tell our readers about Romania's plans for future development both as a socialist country and in connection with the world economy.

Answer: Romania is now implementing the party program and the decisions of the 12th party congress which envisage building a comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. All our work and plans for the future are governed by the provisions of those documents.

We had certain difficulties to overcome at the beginning of the eighties. Our rate of socioeconomic development was somewhat slower than the provisions of the program and of the current 5-year plan. However, we have managed to overcome most of these difficulties as of this year. The difficulties were caused by certain problems pertaining to our internal development and certain shortages of raw materials and energy, as well as by the world economic crisis, financial policies, and especially by excessively high interest rates.

In past years we adopted various measures designed to make us completely energy self-sufficient by 1990 at the latest and also to increase our domestic resources of raw materials for the processing industries.

We have already obtained a number of positive results. For the 1985-85 period we envisage a rate of development even higher than this year -- 6-7 percent -- and in particular, we plan to intensify efforts in the energy and raw materials areas. In 1986 our first nuclear power plant -- built in cooperation with Canada -- will begin producing, as will several others by 1990. In this way we hope to secure the entire volume of energy our country requires. As I said, as of the coming year we will produce domestically over 90 percent of necessary energy resources.

We place great emphasis on the issue of quality, on raising the technical level of production, and on more markedly increasing labor productivity. Recently, at the end of November, we published two special documents dealing with these matters. We believe that the questions of equality, of technical level, and of labor productivity will remain our major development objectives until 1990.

We introduced a number of measures designed to improve the new economic mechanism and increase material incentives for the working people -- as owners, producers, and consumers -- and to more markedly increase profitability and economic efficiency.

We also plan to further expand international economic cooperation. In the past 2-3 years we were compelled to reduce imports radically. We now intend to expand economic cooperation with socialist and developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries. However, we hope to achieve balanced international exchanges as well as an even commercial balance and balance of payments.

In view of the complex problems created by the world economic crisis, we believe that we must resolutely contribute to developing international exchanges; this is in the interests of socioeconomic development and of building socialism in Romania, and at the same time constitutes an important aspect of our active participation in solving international economic problems and particularly in eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

We are convinced that our programs for the coming years are feasible; they are based on both our highly technological production facilities, and on the high level of professional and technical skills of our working people. Consequently, we believe that we have available everything required to fulfill our socioeconomic development provisions at an annual rate of 6-7 percent by 1990, and to achieve what I said before about quality, productivity, and economic efficiency.

We have also adopted special programs in the area of agriculture, especially concerning irrigation and land amelioration. In this connection we have to take into account the fact that almost every year we do not have sufficient precipitation and must therefore irrigate extensive areas of land -- we plan to irrigate about 60 percent of our arable land -- in order to ensure stable crops and all climatic conditions.

There is something else, of course, that I could stress, namely the fact that all the above measures are designed to create conditions for the general development of our country and for continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standard -- the supreme goal of our policies and the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania.

Question: Mr President, what is Romania's reaction to the fact that Pershing II and cruise missiles are now being deployed in certain Western countries? What will this measure mean for prospects for peace, security, and stability in Europe?

Answer: The beginning of the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe has considerably worsened the international situation. It has caused the Soviet Union to break up negotiations and to announce countermeasures, which means that the arms race will be considerably intensified. All this creates a very serious situation in Europe, and, in general, for the entire world.

Romania has presented its considerations and a number of proposals designed to halt the deployment of missiles and in consequence thereof to cancel the Soviet Union's countermeasures, and to permit continuation of the Soviet-American negotiations for an appropriate agreement geared to preserving a balance of forces between the two sides -- not by deploying new missiles and nuclear weapons -- but by reducing the existing ones to the lowest possible level.

We believe that at present everything possible should be done to improve the situation and to responsibly promote the cause of peace, security, and national independence in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: Mr President, you have requested that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe be postponed. Are you pleased or disappointed with the replies you received so far to this request? Do you hve any further suggestions that could lead to a rapprochement between the two big nuclear powers? Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has also advanced certain proposals recently. Are there points of convergence, Mr President, between Romania's and Canada's proposals and initiatives?

Answer: As I said, in its declarations Romania has advanced various proposals designed to achieve an appropriate agreement between the two sides that should cancel the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles and lead to the withdrawal and scrapping of the Soviet intermediate-range missiles.

Indeed, at one point -- before the beginning of the deployment -- we suggested that the deployment of new missiles should be postponed while negotiations continue toward an appropriate agreement. That proposal has been overtaken by events, because deployment of new missiles has begun and the Soviet Union has announced measures or countermeasures.

The problem now is to halt the deployment work and not to bring additional missiles to Europe -- in a sense, to return to the previous situation -- to bring the Soviet Union to reconsider its countermeasures and to resume the Geneva negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on removing the intermediate-range missiles from Europe. It has been claimed that there are proposals on the negotiating table in Geneva that can permit an agreement along this line. If that is indeed so -- and we believe such assertions to be genuine -- it is utterly incomprehensible why the deployment of new missiles should have been started.

The replies we recently received from various heads of state and government are encouraging. There is general concern for halting this dangerous course of events. However, we believe that concern alone is not enough. Appropriate solutions must now be found to halt the implementation of measures concerning the deployment of missiles and the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union.

We appreciate the fact that certain West European countries which are scheduled to receive the new missiles have announced that they will postpone deployment and will examine next year the opportuneness of these missiles. In view of that I believe that the FRG has now become the referee, so to speak, as deployment country for the new missiles. It can play a decisive role toward overcoming the present difficulties, resuming negotiations, and achieving agreement in Geneva. We hope that the FRG will fulfill this role or, better said, we expect it to do so.

Various heads of state, prime ministers, and politicians in Europe have advanced proposals. Here I would like to mention that we greatly appreciate the proposals of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau for overcoming the present situation and resuming negotiations toward an accord. There are many common or very close points between Romania's proposals and those of the Canadian prime minister or of other personalities. Formulations vary greatly, of course, which is only natural. However, all the proposals are aimed at halting the deployment of intermediate-range missiles, removing the existing ones, achieving disarmament, and ensuring a lasting peace. From this viewpoint there are many points of convergence between Romania's and Canada's proposals, and we hope that our countries will cooperate even more actively in the future to achieve disarmament, peace, and equal cooperation among all the nations.

Question: Mr President, permit me to ask: What specifically do you have in mind when you speak of working together with the Canadian prime minister to implement your proposals and his?

Answer: I believe that our efforts should be directed at halting the deployment of missiles and the countermeasures; we and other states should work together along this line, and should possibly endeavor to convene a meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the NATO countries that can contribute to achieving agreements between the Soviet Union and the Unied States. We view such a meeting not as an attempt to supplant, but as a complementary or consultative action -- if I can put it this way -- to facilitate discussions of various solutions and to contribute to an accord between the two sides. Naturally, forms of cooperation can be very varied.

Question: We are very interested in Romania's views on these problems. So, Mr President, what is Romania's view of Europe? Are nuclear and conventional disarmament the only condition for peace and stability? Can one conceive of a neutral Europe in this respect?

Answer: Romania is in favor of extensive cooperation in Europe based on the principles of equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and also on strict respect for the right of each people to choose the social system they want.

The principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems are perhaps best realized in Europe. Since a considerable number of European countries are building socialism while others in the west and south are experimenting with socialism I would say that here, in Europe, there are exchanges of experience and a new concept of relations among countries with different social systems is being molded as in a laboratory. The last 40 years, since several socialist countries emerged on the continent, demonstrate that this experience is becoming increasingly viable.

We want a united Europe, not a Europe divided into blocs; we want a united Europe, but united in the diversity of its social systems and promoting a cooperation that can contribute to the socioeconomic development of each nation as well as to the further general progress of mankind. Europe can be the cradle of modern civilization and can and must continue playing an important role in the development of science, culture, and mankind's socioeconomic development; however, Europe can fulfill this role only if there is peace and only if it consolidates its unity in the international arena.

There is no doubt that general or conventional disarmament and nuclear disarmament in the first place consitute fundamental conditions for peace and stability and for permitting Europe to continue playing an important role in international life. Peace, disarmament, and greater unity in Europe despite different social systems do not require that the continent be neutral. I do not believe that in this decade -- or in the future -- Europe can be neutral. Europe cannot and must not adopt a neutral position in international life. It must be an active participant in solving the great and complex international problems in keeping with the interests of each nation!

However, I do believe that Europe can be more independent in its actions and pursue its own policies in settling major international problems. By this I do not mean that Europe should take up stands against one or the other of the big powers but that it should cooperate with them -- on an equal footing, however, and following its own policies, which should contribute to general peace, to the more rapid development of each nation, and to ensuring a lasting peace throughout the world.

Question: Your Excellency, certain circles in Canada, as in other West European countries, generally believe that the Warsaw Pact member-states threaten Europe's stability, particularly by maintaining military arsenals and through their rigid domestic policies. What can you tell us in connection with these developments and attitudes?

Answer: The question itself reflects the mistrust existing between the two groups of states, which is the outcome of the existence of the two military blocs: NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

If we consider things chronologically, NATO was the first to be established. Logically one can ask: Why was it necessary to establish this pact at a time when the Warsaw Pact was not yet in existence and hence there was no other similar bloc to justify it? As is well known, the establishment of the Warsaw Pact was justified by the need to balance the existence of the NATO Pact. But even the act upon which the Warsaw Pact was founded stipulates that if NATO is dismantled the Warsaw Pact will also cease its activities. Subsequently, the Warsaw Pact member-states repeatedly -- this year, too -- suggested that both military blocs should be simultaneously dismantled. I think that would be an excellent solution that the whole world would welcome as a genuine step toward easing tension and improving international relations.

I believe that there are many misconceptions in Canada and in West-European countries about the socialist countries and about the Warsaw Pact member-states. I would not say that the actions of the Warsaw Pact member-states are intended to threaten European stability or the stability of various European countries, let alone Canada. On the contrary, I repeat, the Warsaw Pact member-states suggested this year that steps should be taken to improve relations between the two military groups and to promote active cooperation in economic, scientific, and other areas. In point of fact, economic relations between the European socialist countries, between members of the Warsaw Pact and developed capitalist countries, including Canada, developed considerably in the past years. This proves that there is an alternative way of dealing with interstate relations namely that of economic and scientific-techhical cooperation that can lead to eliminating the military blocs.

I do not see why "rigid domestic policies" -- as you call them -- in socialist countries should pose a threat for various European countries or for Canada. To begin with, I think that this description reflects a certain lack of understanding or knowledge of the realities prevailing in socialist countries. Of course, there are differences of social system between the two groups of states, but as for rigid domestic policies, that can be discussed. And I think that at frank and free discussions we may gain from a comparison of the "rigidities" of each side.

As for Romania, we are intensively promoting the building of socialism simultaneously with a policy of socialist income distribution; everything we are achieving is devoted to the general development of the country and to raising the people's general living standard. There are differences between Romania's level of development and that of NATO countries. However, these differences are the outcome of historical development and especially of the fact that for hundreds of years Romania was under foreign domination. However, the progress Romania made in 40 years of building socialism has considerably reduced these differences, and we are convinced that by 1990 at the latest the differences that still exist today will practically disappear.

We attach great importance to developing democracy and to the participation of the masses, of the people in social leadership. It is true that we have a new concept of democracy; in keeping with this concept we place the major emphasis on the participation of the masses and all social categories in social leadership. In our view this is a superior and far more democratic form of democracy that that based on competition among various parties representing various social groups. However, I do not now wish to enter a debate on this question. I only want to mention that it is tenuous to speak of rigidity in domestic policies in a country where vast social changes are taking place, where production forces are rapidly increasing, science and culture are developing, illiteracy was eliminated within a short period of time, and equal living conditions and opportunities are ensured for all citizens in all areas. From this viewpoint I think that Western countries could even learn from us. All young people in Romania enjoy equal opportunities to acquire an eduction and assert themselves and to realize their talents and potential. I would not say that the new generation enjoys similar conditions in every country.

In view of that, I believe that we should try to rectify these erroneous views, and that can be done by intensifying contacts, both political and economic, and scientific and cultural, by expanding exchanges at various levels, and by tightening the links between our peoples.

Question: I am convinced that the Canadians share your opinion that there is still much room for dialogue between the two sides. At the same time, however, some Canadians have difficulties reconciling their concept of a Western democracy with the manner in which certain European socialist countries deal with their domestic problems. That is why I would like you to tell us whether you have anything specific in mind whereby such a dialogue can help facilitiate a better understanding between the two sides?

Answer: We greatly appreciate Canada's policy and activities aimed at solving contradictions and international problems, and we hope to see this policy carried even further. I believe that we should proceed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and respect for each people's right to choose the social system they want.

Of course, you, or the West, believe only in the Western way of life; except that this way of life features many inequalities that we, the socialist countries, have eliminated. I think it is not new to you that many Third World countries view this way of life as incompatible with the new conditions. Your way of life was shaped at a certain historical period and, to be frank, when the developed countries of today were oppressing almost all the rest of the world. Hence, upholding the Western way of life as the absolute model means ignoring realities and the requirements of social development, as well as the achievement of a better and more just world and a lasting peace on earth.

In any event, we must not start a crusade again -- this time a secular one -- but must act upon the belief that various social systems and various ways of organizing the internal life of this state or another can and must coexist on our planet. Social evolution will in the last analysis decide which way of life and social system is better or superior. We believe that whatever the circumstances, one should not resort to force, pressure, economic, or other measures to impose a certain way of life. This can only lead to confrontation, to war, and ultimately to the death of civilization in whatever social form.

Question: Mr President, one of the major hotbeds of tension is the Middle East. What role did Romania play in the area, and how do you think the situation in the Middle East could be solved?

Answer: Romania has always advocated solving the Middle East problems through negotiations. Generally speaking, we believe that in the present situation everything possible should be done to settle all interstate conflicts solely through negotiations, and that the use or threat of force should be utterly banned. So far the use of force has only complicated the situation in the Middle East. At one point negotiations permitted the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai; this is tangible proof of the fact that negotiations can help solve any problem, however complex.

Currently the situation in the Middle East is very grave. We believe that Israel should unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanon, that national reconciliation should be ensured in that country, that Lebanon's independence and sovereignty should be consolidated, and that all foreign troops should be pulled out of Lebanon. Those of the NATO countries in the first place. As you know, the presence of those troops in Lebanon is already causing difficulties, and the situation can become far worse.

At the same time, more resolute steps must be taken to solve the Palestianian problem through recognition of that people's right to self-determination and independent statehood. This presupposes the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and the achievement of a comprehensive peace which should guarantee the existence of both the state of Israel and of an independent Palestinian state.

In view of the complex situation in the Middle East, I believe that an international conference should be convened, with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO, the United States of America, the Soviet Union, and other states. In point of fact, as far as I know, such a draft resolution on the Palestinian problem is now under discussion at the United Nations.

Stephan Handelman: Mr President, I thank you very much for this very extensive and comprehensive discussion. I wanted to come to Romania to become acquainted with realities here and also because we know that like us, you are concerned about the complex international problems, and about progress and peace.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: There are, of course, many problems, but they can be solved if there is peace. For us the main issue is peace. That is what we are working for, and you can write that the Romanians genuinely want peace and are against any missiles in Europe.

I want to end by conveying to your readers and to all the friendly Canadian people best wishes for health and happiness, and for progress, prosperity, and peace.

GIOSAN RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU141949 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan today received a delegation of the parliamentary group for relations of FRG-Romania friendship led by (Olaf Feldmann), vice chairman of that group and deputy in the Bundestag belonging to the Free Democratic Party, which is on a visit in our country.

During the ensuring talk, the two sides stressed the positive relations between the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries and the contributions they can make to deepening and expanding cooperation between Romania and the FRG and to promoting a policy of peace, detente, and international understanding.

RADULESCU MEETS MINISTERS IN BUENOS AIRES

AU141930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires AGERPRES 14/12/1983 -- Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had an interview with the minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Dante Caputo. On the occasion, the fine relations between Romania and Argentina both bilaterally and internationally were highlighted and the mutual wish was expressed to further develop them.

Gheorghe Radulescu also had an interview with the Argentinian minister of economy, Bernardo Grinspun. During the talks, the special importance was brought to the fore of the economic relations as part of the good links between the two countries. It was considered that Romania and Argentina had many possibilities of expanding their trade and economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS DEMOCRACY-UNITY FRONT PLENUM

AU141929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/12/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], chaired the plenary meeting of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front held on Wednesday, December 14.

The plenary meeting debated and approved the draft national plan for the economic and social development of Romania in 1984, the draft plan for the development of agriculture and the food industry in 1984, the draft 1984 state budget and the draft programmes for the more marked growth of labour productivity, the rise in the technical and qualitative level of products, self-management and self-sufficiency, as well as a report on the concerns of SDUF councils for raising the quality and efficiency of the control exercised by the working people.

Numerous participants took the floor referring to the documents on the agenda.

The plenary meeting adopted a resolution of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

At the end of the proceedings President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Ceausescu Speaks on Missiles

AU141909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Report on the foreign policy portion of a speech made by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Plenum of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, on 14 December in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/12/1983 -- Approaching aspects of the current international situation in a speech he delivered on December 14 at the end of the proceedings of the plenary meeting of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

To implement our development programmes and plans we need peace. That is why the RCP and the Romanian state, the entire people work most resolutely for the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in the first place. Given the particularly serious situation created by the passage to the emplacement of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe which made the Soviet Union walk out of Geneva talks and announce countermeasures prospects are opened for an unprecedented arms race. The peace of our continent and of the whole world, the very existence of people, of life on our planet are seriously jeopardized.

That is why we think that the fundamental questions of the international life are the cessation of the emplacement of the new medium-range missiles in Europe and of the implementation of all the measures announced, the provision of necessary conditions for the resumption of the Geneva talks with a view to reaching an accord between the two sides conducive to the removal of intermediate-range missiles and of all nuclear weapons from Europe and the whole world.

We know that this is a long process but what is essential now is the halting of the deployment of the new medium-range missiles. We work and will work -- alongside all peoples, all forces, all those who love life and place people's, nations' interests above everything else -- for the attainment of this desideratum, for disarmament, for a world free of nuclear weapons, for peace and international cooperation.

Likewise, we will take an active part in the settlement of all the complex international issues, so that the policy of force and threat of force be given up in interstate relations and conflicts and any litigious issues solved by peaceful means, through negotiations exclusively.

We are resolved to participate actively, together with all developing countries, in the settlement of underdevelopment questions, in the building of the new world economic order, of a broad cooperation among all the states of the world on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

We must do everything possible to overcome the particularly serious situation created, for the resumption of the policy of detente, for a broad understanding and collaboration among all the world nations.

We are of the opinion that the great movements for peace in Europe and on the other continents -- which the Romanian people joined with all its forces -- should intensify. We are firmly convinced that, if they work united, the peoples of the world, the progressive forces, all the people that want peace and love life can stop the course of events towards precipice, ensure a new-type policy of cooperation and peace, of respect for each people's national independence.

Specifying that Romania will further work in this spirit, the Romanian head of state expressed his belief that the bodies of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the National Council, would work and strengthen their cooperation with relevant international bodies thus making a more active contribution to the implementation of the Romanian state's foreign policy of peace and cooperation which fully meets the interests of our nation, the interests of all world nations.

Plenum Adopts Resolution

AU151037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/12/1983 -- The National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] -- outstanding body of the Romanian democracy -- unanimously endorsed a resolution approving the draft single national plan of the economic and social development of Romania in 1984, the state budget in 1984 and the programmes debated by the plenary meeting of December 14, assessing that they provide for a balanced development of the national economy, fully accord with the country's needs and possibilities and fully comply with the requirement of a further growth of efficiency and quality of the entire economic activity, of the continuous growth of the productivity of social labour, of a higher capitalization of the country's resources.

The SDUF National Council called the workers, technicians and engineers in industry, working people in agriculture, scientists and researchers, all country's citizens to spare no effort and translate into fact these documents meant to help the development of the national economy.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER MEETING ENDORSES BILLS

AU141931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/12/1983 -- Gathered on December 14, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils debated and approved a series of bills on Romania's economic and social development by territorial units in 1984, as well as draft local budgets for the same year and the programme for self-management and self-sufficiency. Numerous participants took the floor referring to the documents submitted for debate. A new bureau of the chamber was elected. Maria Gheorghe was elected chairman of the Legislative Chamber.

SLOVENES SEEN BEHIND FLORJANCIC RESIGNATION

AU141152 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Dec 83 p 2

[Dispatch by DIE PRESSE correspondent Christine von Kohl]

[Text] Belgrade -- Yugoslav Finance Minister Joze Florjancic has resigned. SFRY Premier Milka Planinc declared in this context on Tuesday that she expects the government of the Republic of Slovenia to nominate a new candidate for this post. The Slovenes have chosen as their candidate, Vlado Klemencic, currently deputy premier of the republic's government. It is still not quite clear what in behind Florjancic's resignation, but it is assumed that there has been disagreement between Florjancic and the Slovene delegates in the Federal Assembly. Apparently the minister did not give sufficient support to the interests of the Slovene Republic in the parliamentary debate on the SFRY budget and on the new foreign currency regulations.

DOLANC-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE 14 DEC

LD141005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Skopje, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Skoularikis, Greek minister of public order, a delegation of the SFRY organs of internal affairs led by Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of internal affairs, left Skopje today for Athens. During its visit to the friendly neighboring Republic of Greece the Yugoslav delegation will hold talks on the further expansion of cooperation between the internal affairs organs of the two countries, especially on combatting all aspects of international terrorism and other forms of organized international crime, on curbing illicit drug traffic and trade, and also on questions of bilateral cooperation.

LAZAR MOJSOV TO VISIT EGYPT 19-22 DECEMBER

LD141921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Kamal Hasan Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay a return official and friendly visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 19 to 22 December this year.

MARKOVIC CHAIRS LCY CC PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD142317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- An LCY Central Committee Presidium session chaired by Dragoslav Markovic has been held in Belgrade. Taking part were members of the SFRY Presidency and other top functionaries in the Federation. As part of the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee session to be held on 20 December, the implementation of the tasks was examined pertaining to the LCY's political platform for action in the development of socialist self-management, and brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

The Presidium confirmed draft resolutions on the LC's tasks on the implementation of the platform to be proposed to the Central Committee. The Presidium was informed about the course of coordination between the socialist republics' and socialist autonomous provinces' assemblies in the Yugoslav Assembly over the economic and development policy and conditions of economic operation for 1984.

U.S.-SFRY ECONOMIC COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

AU132018 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 83 p 7

[Summary] New York, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- "At its regular annual meeting, held in New York, the American-Yugoslav Economic Council positively assessed the results achieved this year in Yugoslav economic recovery and stressed the need for further support for the stabilization program. The council, which at the moment has 146 American companies and banks as its members, was founded in 1974 at the initiative of 38 American companies and was supported by both countries' governments. The fact that Yugoslavia successfully and on time fulfilled its foreign obligations was considered by the council as proof of the vitality and ability of Yugoslav economy. It was also said at the session that the results achieved by the Yugoslav Government measures should not be seen as a reason to relax, but as an impetus for a new financial cooperation. Those speaking at the session were high officials of the State Department, U.S. Department of Commerce, World Bank, and IMF, as well as Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Ante Stipanic, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, and Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador to the United States.

"Speaking at the council's session, Zivorad Kovacevic stressed that, irrespective of the differences in sociopolitical systems and in views on individual international problems, a wide and fruitful political dialogue has been introduced between the SFRY and the United States, a dialogue founded on equality and mutual respect. Speaking about the economic situation in Yugoslavia, he said: No one can get us out of this situation if we fail to do it ourselves. We are relying on our own forces, but we also expect support from friends."

We have achieved certain results, he said, but this is only the beginning, since there are still problems such as high inflation and an internal liquidity shortage. He also stressed that Yugoslavia wants to be nobody's debtor but a partner on an equal footing. All American speakers at the session showed great interest in the stabilization program, assessed its foundations as healthy, and supported the decision on Yugoslav market orientation in such a difficult situation. "They also showed interest in joint ventures in third countries, and especially in joint investment in Yugoslavia."

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD141227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- The 10th session of the Yugoslav-Soviet subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Belgrade today. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Mirko Pesevski, assistant director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technical Cooperation, and the Soviet one by V.A. Konyushko, member of the Collegium of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The session examined the results of the cooperation achieved so far and decided on the ways to further promote the cooperation. It assessed positively the orientation on long-term cooperation and its tendency to serve the needs of the national economies of both countries. The session also determined the areas of cooperation for the ensuing five-year period, and the procedure for compiling appropriate programs. At the end of the session, a protocol was signed incorporating a program of cooperation for the next year, an addendum to the existing five year program, and decisions on a number of issues on scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.